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SATURDAY 2 P.M.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.	
	CALEDONIA	7689	E. H. Gordon	18th	July
M. L.	PERSIA	7981	W. A. Wheler	25th	"
	PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	1st	Aug.
M. L.	CALEDONIA	7689	E. H. Gordon	8th	"
	ORIENTAL	6021	F. N. Tillard	15th	"
M. L.	MASSILIA	5611	G. W. Cockman	22nd	"
	PENINSULAR	6294	A. G. Cubitt	29th	"
M. L.	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	5th	Sept.
	ORIENTAL	6294	F. N. Tillard	12th	"
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Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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DIRECT LINE,

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IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

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TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	H. Cobol	4,251	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,109	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5 900	23rd July 1903.

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FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,150 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th July.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 17th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

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Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

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AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SALE OF COUPES.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of TEAK and other TIMBER in the COUPES for 1903-04 of the North Thana Forest Division, at Bandra, on the 5th August, 1903. Particulars regarding conditions of Tender, &c., can be had from the Undersigned or from the RANGE FOREST OFFICERS of Mahim, Dahanu and Umbergaon.

G. M. RYAN,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
North Thana.

Bandra, 14th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

SALE OF COUPES.

TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of TEAK and other TIMBER in the COUPES for 1903-04, of the Central Thana Forest Division, at Bandra, on the 6th August, 1903.

Particulars regarding conditions of TENDER, &c., can be had from the Undersigned or from the RANGE FOREST OFFICERS of Bassein, Wada, Kharді, and Mokhada.

G. M. RYAN,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Central Thana.

Bandra, 14th July, 1903.

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NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent, namely Rs. 180 per Whole Share Rs. 45 per Quarter Share has been declared and made payable on and after 3rd August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 27th July.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,

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Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1903.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Reserve Fund	„ 15,50,000
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Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
[illegible] E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 9,000,000

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1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,508,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for £1,702,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,733
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 14.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£92 1/2	= + 1/16
2½ per cent. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1/2	= do
2½ per cent. Indian Reduced Rupee Paper	£85 5/8	= 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 3/4	= + 1/8
2 months hence	24 7/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	53 3/4	= + 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 11 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20 38 1/2	= — 1/2
New York Demand	48 6 7/8	= — 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 " " "	2 7/8 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= + 1/4

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 pr ct	= + 1/2
7 day market loans	2 1/8 pr ct	= + 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 8,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 7-13, July Aug. Tone quiet.

Metals :—Copper Braziers £67 10s.
Yellow metal 6.
Tin Plates 11s. 9d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5 1s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11.
Basic Steel Bars £5 2s.
Para Rubber 4 per cent.
Wheat.—Club No. 1 30. July-Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Gujerat 31 3-4. July-August. Business done.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 31 1-2 July-Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 31 1-4. July-Aug. Sellers' tone easier.
Arrival.—Steamer Lynton.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·20 — 12. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·03	6·01	5·62	5·21
—2	—2	—1	—1
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·19	5·14	5·12	5·11
	+1		
	Mar.-April.		
	5·11		

In New York—

Receipts	3,000 bales.
Do, last year	3,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	1,021 "
Do. do. Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	12·20 — 20
Futures, month of July	11·32 — 37
Do. do. December	9·47 — 17

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10·25 — 41
Do. December	9·31 — 34
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 14th July, 1903 :—

Cotton	2,183 bales.
Wheat	11,914 cwts.
Linseed	5,932 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	2,695 "
Gingellyseed	1,344 "
Poppyseed	1,579 "
Groundnuts	44 "
Castorseed	1,167 "
Rice	1,781 "
Myrabolams	2,091 "
Cottonseed	2,677 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

EXCHANGE—TONE.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 9 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	127 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	126 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	175 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98 3
1st Settlement	98 2

Money Market, Tone, quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 16th June	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do.	2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	2nd	" 4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	7th	" 6	do.

SEEDS,

		Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready		6	8	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.				
Brown Cawnpore	Ready	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore	Ready	5 10	0	to 5-11
Yellow Guzerat	Ready	5 13	0	to 4-13
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.				
Ready		6	4	0
Castorseed.—Tone unchanged.				
Ready		20	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft red Ahmedabad	Rs.	27	8
Club No. 1	"	28	8
Hard Red	"	26	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales..... 5,000 Bales

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·93	5·91	5·63
+10	+10	+9
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·19	5·17	5·04	5·01	5·13
+8	+8	+9	+8	+8
		Mar.-April.		
		5·03		
		+8		

COTTON.—The local market is quiet, and prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 down all round. In ready cotton there is little doing. New crop is said and the closing rates are Rs. 218 1-2 or good Broach and Rs. 163 for fairly good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownagger 4 6-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols..... 92 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes .....
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... 108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 85 5-8
Bar Silver..... 24 3-4

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of June were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	728	557
Karachi	86	72
Poona (including cantonment)	1	13
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	4	1
Surat	18	93
Thana	118	105
Nasik	14	14
Poona (excluding City)	12	9
Satara	246	157
Sholapur	57	42
Ahmednagar	10	8
Kolaba	1	1
Ratnagiri	58	72
Belgaum	1546	1051
Dharwar	593	374
Bijapur	3	3
Kanara	4	2
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	224	139
Kolhapur	787	490
Cutch	18	16
Baroda territory	63	44
Janjira	4	2
Aundh	3	3
Total	4,780	3,377
Month of May	6·708	5,455
Total to date	1,130,490	982,482

During June the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Sukkur, Larkhana, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Khairpur State, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Cambay State, Bijapur Agency, Surat Agency, Akalkot, Bhor, and Savanur were free.

IT is reported that a further subsidence has taken place at Singareni Colliery. An official of the Nizam's Government will be associated with the Chief Inspector of Mines in the enquiry which is shortly to be held to report on the recent disaster.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRATTAN—July 10, at Changla Gali, the wife of Captain J Grattan, 1st Punjab Infantry, P F F, of a son.
MORRISON—July 12, at Newington, Teynampet, Madras, the wife of C Morrison, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACKINNON—MYERS—May 7, at the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, by the Rev Fr Rives, Vicar, L A Mackinnon of H B M Consular Service, to Alice Anne Farquharson Myers, R R C, second daughter of William Wykeham Myers, Esq, M B.
TYNDALL—HILDESLEY—July 8, at Sanawar, by the Rev J F Smith, Lieut H S Tyndall, 40th Pathans, to Audrey Carols, eldest daughter of the Rev A H Hildesley.

DEATHS.

LA PORTE—July 9, at Calicut, Henry, beloved father of Mrs A L Barbezat, aged 64 years, 11 months and 13 days.
McGARRY—July 12, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of pneumonia, Terence Leonard, the beloved son of Lelia and Edward McGarry, B N Railway, aged 15 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 3-8a., 3-25s. Low water, 8-43m., 9-50p.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian antelope (Antelope cervicapra) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. E. E. Tooth of Poona.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd inst., respectively.

A BURGLAR SURPRISED.—Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Police, charged Vaja Jeebhai, a Hindu, with burglary and theft, before Mr. Karsondas Cthabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court. It appeared that early yesterday morning the accused broke into the shop of Dossabhoy Eduljee, a liquor seller in Falkland Road, by removing the tiles of the roof. He broke open a cash-box but found no money. The cupboard was then resorted to, from which twenty-seven bottles of liquor were removed. As the accused was about to leave the shop he was surprised by a party of policemen and arrested. As he was a recent arrival from Kathiawar, Mr. Sullivan applied for a remand to inquire into his antecedents. The case was remanded till Friday.

THEFT BY A SOLDIER.—John Wilson, of the 3rd Hussars, stationed at Sealkote, was charged yesterday morning with the theft of a canvas and leather cabin trunk, valued at Rs. 39-8, belonging to Messrs. Hoar and Company of Rampart Row, Bombay, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Inspector Walker, who prosecuted, stated that the accused was arrested on Tuesday evening as he left the establishment of compradors. He was seen carrying the trunk to a back victoria waiting outside the shop, but was arrested before the conveyance could carry him any further. The accused was remanded to jail pending receipt of orders from the military authority.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Babaji alias Govind Vishnoo was charged with stealing two pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Urjon Raghoo, who resides at Khotwadi. The accused removed the clothes from the verandah of the complainant's house, where they had been left on the 13th instant. He was seen leaving the house by the complainant, who gave chase and arrested the thief. The accused, against whom there stood a record of six previous convictions, pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive 15 stripes in jail. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for two years after his release from jail.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE,
For Consent Decree.

205/1—K D Shroff—Jeerumbai widow and others vs Hawabai widow and others—Smetham B and N, Thakurdas and Co E S and W, and P R and E,

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

667,03—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance and N Co Ld vs Lakhamishanker Devshanker and another—K B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K, Part heard.

123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaskorebai widow vs Jaichund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

318,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Joiramdas Guneshdas and others vs Meghraj Gungabux—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

123-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jaskorebai widow vs Jaichund Kapurchand—Mulla and M—Part heard.

339,00 Mantri and B—Bhuwanishanker Wesudeo Patak vs Satayabhamabai widow—Captain and V.

678,02—Bhaishanker K G—Bhagwal widow and another—William Harwey and another—Crawford B and Co.

210,02—Mahawji and V—Hariial Jamnadas vs Hargowandas Jagjiwandas—Matoobhoy J and M.

499-01—Wadia and G—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Rawjee Raghoonath and others—Mantri B and N.

625,02—R P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimji Radhaji tin Amiroux—D D Romer.

455 01—J P Dastoor—Peeraji Bheevha vs Luxmon Habati.

194,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Wadjee Bechur and another vs Bai Luxmibai widow and another Ningu B B—Payne and Co.

610,02—Smetham B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Manmohun Purshotum and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

613,02—Hirabai D—Cooji Naron vs Madhcoram Mathuradas Tyabjee D and Co.

532,02—Tyabjee D Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Sirazi and another—Craigie L and S and Mirza and M

353,98—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bivalker vs Narotam Anandjee—Payne and Co.

72,03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bilasirai Custoormull—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For consent decree,

721,01—Edgelow G and W—Keasebai widow vs Lukhmidas Valjee and others—Bicknell M and M, Thakurdas and Co, and Dikshit and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

753,02—Little and Co—Esmalji Ebramji and others vs Hassoridis and others—D D Romer—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smethram B and N—John F Fernandes and others vs Bruno F Nunes—K B Mehta. Part heard.

303-11505 01—Crawford D and Co—Gidhur Shamjee and another vs Jairi hoovandas Lalcobhoy and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

Long Causes.

52-03—Wadia and G—Hirji Dinsha Ghandy vs Bomanji Ardaser Wadia—Payne and Co.

757,02—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb David Solomon—Payne and Co.

759,02—Manscobhai J and N—Narotam Anandji vs Gopaldas Shamji and another—R F Mehta.

37,03—Smetham B N—Gangabisher Girdharilal vs Tullachand Hookumchand and others—Maganlal and J

56,03—Little and Co—The New Pachuma Mafg Co Ld vs Bai Rataboi widow and others—B Kazbovaye.

103,03—Thakurdas and Co—Hassum Ubay Visram and others vs Chaturbhuj Goverdhan and others—Sorabjee D and J.

108,02—Little and Co—Walter Sunwell and another vs Mohandas Dwarkadas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

133,03—Craigie Lard O—Gordhandas Khatiaw and another vs Shaw Wallace and Co—Little and Co.

133,03—M B Chotia—Valibai widow vs Sorabai widow—Payne and Co.

235,01—Payne and Co—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Haridas Purshotum and others—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

274-02—Mulla and M—Sarajmul Choonilal vs Maneckhand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W Part heard.

537,98—Chitnis and M—Jivraj Tribhowan and others vs Dhanilal and others—Thakordas and Co.

283-02—Bhaishanker K and G—Dwarkadas Dharumsey and others vs Bai Ratiabai widow and others—Khanderao S and K.

748,02—Tuljaram Doorgaprasad Shiufayal vs Davul Jobber—Perry and Co.

17,03—Maganlal and G—Rustom Jamas Irani vs Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Dalal and anothers—Bicknell M and N

19,01—Mahadowjee s/o Pangraj Mcraba, and anothers vs Vinayak Krishnarao and anothers—Bicknell M and N.

41,06—Maganlal and J—Valjee Hirjee vs Hargowan Ramjee —Mulla and M.

43,00—Mulla and M. Cassum Sidick vs Esmook Mussa—Mokundas and Co.

55,03—Muljee B and M—The Bombay United S and W Co Ld vs Lladhar Jiwraj and others—Munsookhial J and N.

64,03—Thakordas and Co—Fazulbhoy Visram and others vs Sadasnad Trimbuk Kale and other—R P Mehta

15,03—Bicknell M and M—Haji Cassum Joosab and others vs Noor din Shaik Adam and others—Littleand Co.

73,01—Pegne and Co—N C Macleod vs Franjivandas Callacdasand athers—Ardeshir H D and Co.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

HINTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MALARIAL FEVERS.

IT is the duty of every one employing labour.

1. To improve the condition of their servants, houses and to see that they are not unduly crowded.

2. To see that their compounds and the surroundings of their houses are kept as clean as possible, especial attention being paid to the clearing away of old tin pots and pans, rank vegetation, manure and refuse.

3. To fill up or drain all small pools, ponds and collections of stagnant water near their houses.

They should also be requested to use their influence among their friends, neighbours, and acquaintances to the end that these may follow their example.

PRECAUTIONS SHOULD BE TAKEN INSIDE THE HOUSE.

1. The proper use of the mosquito net is the best and surest prophylactic measure that we have. The net should be of small mesh and should be tucked in carefully all round the bed. If rods are used it should be hung inside them.

2. During the rains and whenever fever is prevalent, each member of your household including your servants should get 10 grains of quinine a week. The money will be well spent in that it prevents fever occurring among the members of your household and being conveyed to others by the mosquito.

3. The general cleanliness of your house should receive much attention. It is found that mosquitoes rest in dark and dusty corners. The cleaner the house the fewer the mosquitoes.

4. It is advisable to have as few curtains and as little drapery in a house as possible as they harbour mosquitoes. Curtains should be light in colour and of a washable material.

5. With regard to children on their going to bed, it is advisable to annoint their legs, arms, foreheads and necks with oil, of eucalyptus or menthol and vaseline or cocbolic oil, and also when washing them to use turpentine soap, as such measures tend to keep off mosquitoes.

6. Careful attention should be paid to water receptacles in bathrooms and around the house. It is not advisable to keep garrahs or chatties full of water in a bathroom. Those in use should be emptied daily. Especial attention should be paid to the garrahs kept for cooling soda water.

PRECAUTION SHOULD BE TAKEN OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.

1. Small kutcha ponds and ditches exist in many gardens and compounds in India, and are generally the breeding places of mosquitoes, which when mature, readily fly into the house. These ponds are often made by the landlord when he repairs the stables or servants' house. Therefore one of your first measures should be to have all ponds and ditches near your house filled up.

2. Frequently there lie near the kitchen and out houses old pots, kerosine tins, and other receptacles for water; a careful search for these should be made and, if found, they should be removed or destroyed.

3. The next point which should receive your attention is the surface drainage round the house. Frequently only catchy surface drains are found. When these are out of repair, stagnant water will accumulate during the rains. To obviate this, good small pukka surface drains should carry the water well away on every side.

4. A systematic weekly inspection of the vicinity of the kitchen, servants' houses and compounds generally, should be made.

5. The surface drainage round the mouth of the compound well is often very bad. Waste water accumulates in these and anopheles are thus formed. You should, therefore, get a good pukka surface drain to carry off all waste water from the well and distribute it to the garden. The well should be protected by a close fitting cover.

6. The system of flower garden irrigation tends to form pools where mosquitoes can breed. It should not therefore be carried out close to the house, and any small tanks or reservoirs in the garden which may be made should be treated with half a tumblar full of kerosine oil once a week, as this procedure stops the development of mosquitoes in them. These tanks should be covered with close fitting covers. All garden irrigation should be carried out by means of pukka masonry channels. All fountains should be supplied with fish.

7. Excessive vegetation and undergrowth should not be allowed to exist near the house. Anopheles mosquitoes prefer cool dark places for resting in during the day, so that excessive vegetation should be cleared away from near the doors and windows of sleeping rooms.

8. It is important to pay attention to the cleanliness of your servants' huts and their vicinity. Native servants frequently suffer from fever and mosquito shaunt their dark ill-ventilated houses. The following points need attention:—

1. There is frequently a ditch or pond near the servants' house, where the mosquitoes breed. This should be searched for and filled up.

2. The houses of servants, especially menial servants such as grasscutters, are frequently overcrowded. As few servants as possible should be allowed to live in the compound.

3. Servants' houses should be thoroughly cleaned out and fumigated with sulphur once a month and white-washed twice a year. Personal attention to the surroundings of your servants will well repay the trouble as you will not only have healthier and happier servants but the members of your family will run less risk of catching fever.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett leaves Pachmari on the 18th instant for Jubbulpore, where he will stay ten days. Mr. Hewett will be accompanied by his Personal Assistant, Captain E. S. Hill, and Mr. E. H Blakesley, Second Secretary. The Chief Secretary, Mr. H. M. Lauris, returns to Nagpur from Pachmari on the 18th instant.

At an investiture, which preceded the levee at Background Palace on the 13th June, Mr. R. H Craddock, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, was invested with the C.S.I.

The Bishop of Nagpur, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. G. E. M. Tonge, leaves Pachmari shortly for Jubbulpore, which he intends making his head-quarters.

Mr. Munro, Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, has obtained 2½ months' leave, and sails for England on the 11th instant. Professor Venis, from Benares, officiates during Mr. Munro's absence.

The first cricket match of the season—Nagpur Gymkhana organised by Captain Goring-Jones, v. B. N. R. captained by Mr. Phipps—was played last Saturday. The Gymkhana went in to bat and were disposed of for 99, of which Mr. Drake-Brockman scored 24. The B. N. R. then went in, but unfortunately a heavy shower of rain came down and put an effectual stop to the match.

It has been repeatedly stated that the various experimental farms scattered over India are of little practical value, because little pains are taken to introduce to the notice of cultivators any successful results which have been achieved by experimental work. This criticism cannot any longer be made of the Nagpur Experimental Farm, where during the past year the distribution of selected seed and of seed of improved varieties of crops had been taken up on a very large scale. A scheme has now been sanctioned for the creation of a small agricultural department, whose principal work will be the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture in the several districts of the Province. Mr. Joshi, the Farm Superintendent, has been selected from the farm and appointed Agricultural Assistant for the purpose of organizing and managing this work.

On Wednesday evening, the 8th instant, a large cobra was seen swimming in the water in the drain by the side of the road leading from the gold vendor's shops to the house of the city. A number of Maharattas and Marwaris saw it, and some of the former wanted to have it killed, but the Jain Marwaris protested again such cruelty as they said that it harmed no one, and it was wrong and sinful to take its life.

At Patansangi some women were collecting fuel when they were encountered by a violent dust-storm. They took shelter under a babool tree when one of its branches suddenly broke and fell on one of the women, fracturing her skull and killing her outright. This occurred on the evening of Monday, the 6th instant.

On Monday evening, the 6th instant, at a village called Panjra, in the Katol Tahsil, a man and his daughter were returning home from the fields when the man was struck by lightning and died instantly. The girl is said to have gone mad, probably due to the shock.

The rains since last Friday have been regular and steady, and the agricultural prospects are encouraging. The cotton sowings are done this year very extensively; it is to be hoped that the crop will be much larger than in past years, if not the several presses and ginning factories which have sprung up like mushrooms within the last two years will have to sit idle.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whiten, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

Wednesday.—The storm from the Bay has moved in a west-north-westerly direction, and is central this morning about 70 miles south of Sutna. The storm in the Arabian Sea has commenced moving north, and is this morning lying over Kathiawar. Another small depression is forming in the north-west angle of the Bay. Rain has continued light in North East India, probably owing to the formation of a new depression. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, the Deccan, Satpuras, and the Central India Plateau. Moderate to heavy rain fell in Orissa and in the west of the Kathiawar Coasts, and showers in South India, Upper India, and the Gangetic Plain. Mercara has received 6 inches, Dwarka 5, Tavoi, Ratnagiri, Veraval, Kohat, Sambalpore, and Balasore 3, and Bassein, Gulmarg, Sonemarg, Sirsa, Bombay, Jhansi, Belgaum, Nagpur, Ajmere, Sambhar, Jubbulpur, Pendra, False Point, and Cuttack from 1 to 2 inches. The storm is central near Sutna and will probably advance between the west and west north-west, and the storm from the Arabia Sea will probably break up during the day. Moderate to heavy rain is probable during the day in Satpuras, the Central India Plateau, Gujarat, and West Coast, and light to moderate in the Deccan and Burma; and showers in North-East India, the Gangetic Plain, Upper India, and South India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE steamer Konley, Captain F. H. Parker, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Calcutta, experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea. The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Henzada, Captain F. Gun Cunningham, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having encountered from Karachi to Viraval moderate wind, and high sea; thence to Bombay, cyclonic weather, high sea and frequent heavy squalls.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorologic l Department, Simla :—"Storm Signal.—Cyclonic storm north of Arabian Sea has passed over Kathiawar. North rly winds."

DAMAGE TO TELEPHONE WIRES.

Owing to the stormy wind that has been prevailing in Bombay for the last two days about two hundred wires of the Bombay Telephone Company have been damaged and broken. Most of these wires have been broken by the trees uprooted by the cyclonic wind. The district that have suffered most are the Fort and Malabar Hill, Byculla and Mahim, Bandra. The tree leading from the Fort to Malabar Hill have been destroyed by falling of trees uprooted by the high wind. In the Byculla District more than one hundred wires have been broken, while several wires running through the Mahim Woods to Bandra were carried away for upwards of a mile by the falling on them of cocoanut trees. The repairs to these wires were promptly effected but the falling of more trees during Tuesday night again carried them away. A large staff of men have been engaged to repair the damage, and every effort is being made by the General Manager, Mr. Rapier, to restore through communication.

OTHER DAMAGES.

An old untenanted house in Nkdowni Lane, off Girgaum Road, partially collapsed on Tuesday.

A portion of a boundary wall of a house in Vithalwady also collapsed on the same day. The Municipal authorities have been communicated with and they have taken the necessary action.

Three telegraph wires at Duncan Road were carried away on the same day. The telegraph authorities were informed and they promptly effected the repairs.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Kaplanie.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	35	92	33	77	31	71	36	95
Wednesday, 15th July	0	96	2	47	1	52	1	70
Total	37	88	35	01	35	24	33	65
Total fall to July 15, 1902	13	24	22	35	20	31	21	53
Total fall to July 15, 1901	47	89	38	01	41	28	37	15

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 15th July	3	23

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Actually fallen during past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·10	Calm	3	97·5	79·9	73	...	0·00	...
Jask	29·49	NW	5	103·2	85·2	69	...	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat	29·32	SE	2	92·8	89·5	82	...	0·03	— 0·27
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	29·58	NE	4	99·9	75·1	93	0·41	0·74	— 4·23
Sirsa	29·63	ENE	6	88·3	74·6	91	1·03	1·19	— 1·71
Delhi	29·49	SE	12	90·2	81·7	69	...	1·06	— 7·13
Agra	29·72	NE	7	97·0	81·1	74	0·28	2·23	— 6·07
Cawnpore	29·75	ESE	11	103·4	85·1	77	...	2·21	— 6·13
Allahabad	29·60	ENE	20	1·76	81·0	9	0·13	1·14	—10·55
Jhansi	29·45	ESE	1	94·2	77·1	83	1·48	4·09	— 8·11
Jacobabad	29·57	Calm	1	99·0	83·0	58	...	0·13	+ 0·11
Karachi	29·39	N	9	95·9	83·8	61	...	0·11	— 2·31
Jeypore	29·46	E	4	96·2	75·6	93	0·41	2·02	— 5·01
Ajmere	29·62	E	5	91·4	74·3	82	1·50	2·74	— 3·49
Deesa	29·37	SSE	9	96·6	80·6	86	0·23	0·31	— 5·0
Ahmedabad	29·65	SW	4	102·3	85·1	63	...	0·26	—12·27
Bhuj	29·36	NE	11	92·3	76·1	88	0·24	1·39	— 3·87
Jamnagar	29·34	NNE	15	95·5	79·2	79	0·68	3·30	— 4·67
Dwarka	29·31	NNE	19	88·4	76·2	87	5·45	13·09	...
Rajkot	29·31	ENE	7	91·4	77·5	73	...	1·21	— 10·04
Bhavnagar	29·35	SE	9	94·1	79·5	79	0·62	3·11	— 3·95
Veraval	29·39	NW	8	91·1	75·0	80	2·57	7·10	— 0·07
Neemuch	29·43	NE	8	93·0	75·7	93	0·50	5·29	— 3·49
Indore	29·42	Calm	1	89·0	76·1	93	0·70	3·53	— 0·12
Sangor	29·45	NE	6	85·4	76·1	91	0·41	4·64	—11·22
Jubulpore	29·45	S	3	89·4	75·1	93	2·30	9·02	— 9·71
Hoshangabad	29·49	SW	2	93·6	78·7	83	0·03	2·51	—11·51
Khandwa	29·45	SW	6	88·7	75·6	69	...	4·0	— 5·79

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The recent cases which have occurred in England of contagious diseases having been spread by the use of second-hand Blankets should be an object lesson of the danger of purchasing Blankets and Clothing, the history of which is not known.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1903.

THE HANOI CONGRESS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GERINI, the official delegate from Siam to the First International Congress of Far Eastern studies at Hanoi, has supplied a long-felt want by contributing to the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" a readable article on the proceedings of that assembly. That the public has not already had an opportunity of reading much of the proceedings is not the fault of the Press, but is directly due to the indifference and uncommunicativeness of delegates. We take it that when a country deputes and pays the expenses of representatives to such gathering it is at least entitled to an account of their stewardship if not to a quid pro quo for its outlay in the shape of useful tangible information. We have as much cause of complaint as they had in respect to the Hamburg Congress of Orientalists, which, as Colonel Gerini says, was niggard in regaling its members with even a mummified account, leaving them only a few dry bones. "And what bones"! he exclaims. "Not a skeleton, but some 'disjecta vertebra,' with perhaps a tibia or a femur thrown in here and there." At the Hanoi conference after it had already been decided that authors of contributions should read but a resume, or else only passages or extracts bearing on the most salient points of the papers presented on the understanding that their papers would be given in extenso in the published report it transpired that no report was to be printed. Neither the representatives who attended, nor those who did not, will ever be able to learn what was or what was not said. Thus the practical result of the Congress may be said to be absolutely nil, and that may explain why returned representatives remained studiously silent as to what took place. They did not know their time was wasted as also was the money of the Governments represented.

We shall probably never have a more instructive report than that prepared by Colonel Gerini, though an official account of some has been published since his paper was written. He fully believes that the Congress was highly successful in the task it undertook. He regards the active participation taken by natives in its labours as a refreshing experience, and a sign that augurs well for the intellectual future of the Annamese race. Then he was gratified by the issue of the labours of the Transcription Committee as regards the transliteration of the Annamese, the first triumphal attack on the method that has been in vogue for over two centuries. All the same he feels that the Congress was to a great extent the reflex of preceding Congresses. The Hanoi meeting was planned and initiated by a strong Committee of Oriental savants in Paris. Originally intended to be held at Saigon, it was afterwards decided that it should be held at Hanoi with the object of revealing Indo-China to the world and the world to the populations of Indo-China, Hanoi, for over twenty-two centuries the capital of successive indigenous kingdoms, lying in the midst of a region, the newly proclaimed capital of French Indo-China. The advantages of Oriental Congresses, meeting in oriental countries, are obvious, and Colonel Gerini ventures to predict that it will not be many years before the already comatose and moribund Statutory Congresses in Europe will have to die a natural death, brought on by inanition, superannuation, and obsolescence, which would be highly regrettable to many of their sanguine supporters, but no less certain and inevitable as there are already ominous signs in that direction, or else, in order to prolong their life, these congresses will have to change their scope and renovate themselves in accordance with the demands of the changing times. He feels that they will have to aim at a higher and far more comprehensive scope, that is, at becoming a sort of international Parliament of Orientalism acting like a common digesting and unifying centre for the work of the Special or Regional Congresses, and from which the latter may derive authoritative support, moral as well as material, for the carrying out of their schemes and resolutions bearing on matters of general interest to the Orientalistic world.

Referring to the side lights of the congress, Colonel Gerini remarks that to the happy result of the meeting contributed in no small measure the facilities lavishly accorded by the Government of French Indo-China to the adherents to and participators in the Congress. They were granted passages on French steam-ship lines at 33 per cent. reduction, while members delegated officially by Governments, societies, and corps savants had the unprecedented advantage of a free passage. Under these conditions more Orientalists than was the case might have been expected to attend. And we suppose that in years to come when gatherings in Europe shall be no more, greater interest will be taken in Oriental studies; for the discussion of subjects on the spot, as it were, is always preferable to such debates as were possible in European cities. To the ill effects of the Hamburg Congress is ascribed part of the responsibility for the small attendance, and it is conceivable that savants who had sat at the great Hanseatic city early in September and were tired after their labours there would feel little disposed to start on a long journey early in October to another Congress in a far distant land. Still no less than twelve countries were represented, though "the obviously too slight participation taken by Great Britain and India elicited no little comment, the country holding the largest interest in the East being the most poorly represented." India was otherwise engaged at the period the Congress was sitting. It could by no means spare the time, being too busily employed preparing for a spectacle which Orientalists might have found more interesting than the gathering at Hanoi. On another occasion we shall be more adequately represented, especially as a suggestion has been put forth that the next Congress shall be held in British India.

THE NUREMBERG TOY-TRADE. THE world must be either getting too blase, or learning to make its own toys, for from Nuremberg comes a complaint of the dulness of the toy-trade for the year 1902. It was bad enough the year before, but hope then pointed to the possibility of an improvement, and an awakened appreciation of the wonderful skill of the Nu embargers by every country that wants to be amused. They now consider that their trouble and labour is almost thrown away, not to speak of the money capital invested in their specialties. England was always the largest foreign buyer, but last year the great English toy-warehouses were reserved and cautious in their purchases, and instead of buying expensive and elaborate toys they went in for a quite common "bazaar" article which cost but a modest sum, and could not have been of a lasting use in any British nursery. But Nuremburg is not utterly depressed, and recognises that as long as toys can enter England duty-free, and untrammeled by the duty limitations which hem in other countries, Great Britain must prove to be a fine market for her goods. Austria-Hungary and Italy have begun to make toys for themselves, and consequently the canker of competition has to be faced there. Belgium, Holland, France, and Switzerland have taken neither more nor less than they did in 1901. Sweden, Norway, and Denmark impose such a heavy duty that little can be hoped from trade with them, and moreover they require so costly a license from the commercial traveller who introduces to their notice the newest thing in toys from Nuremberg that there is no chance of circumventing the duty by that method of trading. Spain and Portugal do not give any cause for grumbling to the town that takes its playthings so seriously. The Balkan States and the Levant have done as usual, and there has been a lively development in trade with Egypt, that country evidently rejoicing because the plague and cholera left it for a time. But Russian taxation was not favourable to toy-imports. The United States did not fall away exactly, but North America had in general an economical fit, and like the mother-country, bought the cheaper and more fugitive article. Central and South America have not alone refrained from increasing their imports, but have also shown a disinclination to purchase the better sorts. British India buys in the same proportion as before, but always gives low prices. China woke up, and did a bigger business. Even little Nuremberg fears that the heavy duty imposed by Germany on articles imported from other countries will bring about reprisals from them which will be fatal to her trade, and implores of the Government to show itself strong enough to resist the Agrarian demand for higher duties, which can only lame the export trade of the whole Fatherland by provoking retaliation from other countries.

TRUST TYRANNY. THE greater part of the North-American output of agricultural machinery and tools (about nine-tenths of the whole production), writes the Vienna "Trade Museum," belongs to a Trust, the "International Harvester Company." This Company owns a number of factories as well as mines which supply it with the necessary raw material, and it is consequently fairly independent of the other Trusts in the United States. How bad the situation thus created is for the smaller establishments that manufacture agricultural machinery and apparatus can be understood from a petition presented to the North-American Government by the firms that stand outside the Trusts. They complain that they are practically unable to compete in consequence of the tribute they have to pay to thirty-three Trusts. These include besides a list of other companies, the Steel Trust, the Union of Raw Iron and Coal Producers, the Standard Oil Co., Railway Companies, and sundry others that manufacture pipes, rails, wire, bolts, nuts, chains, screws, and the like. Trusts for packing articles (twine, rope, card-board boxes), Trusts for electric machinery, and others. The petition goes on to say that the prices of iron and steel having risen enormously since the formation of Trusts the manufacturer of agricultural machinery must now pay for raw iron twenty-eight dollars per ton, which a few years ago cost only twelve to sixteen. Formerly they ordered and got what they required within a month. Now orders must be booked six to ten months before, and the firms must keep a large supply on hand of costly material. In consequence of the absence of all competition the former credit business has ceased, and cash transactions are the rule. Finally the purchaser must take whatever the Trust chooses to send, else no material will be delivered to him. Under such circumstances, profit is out of the question, as on account of the competition of the Trusts, and the unwillingness of buyers, it is practically impossible to get better prices. It comes to this that the export of agricultural implements is going steadily backward as the North-American manufacturers, in view of the enhanced price to them of the raw material, are at an ever increasing disadvantage in competing with foreign countries.

THE CROPS IN INDIA. UP to the present no serious complaints have been received from the agricultural districts of India in respect of the rainfall, although the monsoon showers have by no means given an average supply of moisture. A fair amount of rain continues to fall in Madras, and especially on the West Coast, and seasonable operations are proceeding without delay. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, the standing crops are in good condition, and the harvests which are not yet quite completed are still giving fair outturns. Bengal again records heavy rain, but there are a number of districts which have not yet received adequate supplies. The transplantation of rice is proceeding. The United Provinces have only received light and scattered showers as yet, and further downfalls are urgently needed. In a large number of districts the sowing of the autumn crops is being retarded and fodder is scarce. The rainfall is improving in the Punjab, but there, too, supplies of moisture have been altogether inadequate. Reports of damage to the cotton crop by locusts in Hissar have been received. Otherwise the condition and prospects of the standing crops appear to be good. Conditions are much more favourable in the North-West Frontier Province both as regards the rain and the crops; and in Coorg and Berar there appears to be no reason for complaint. In the Central Provinces, however, autumn sowings are being retarded, and throughout the Provinces the rainfall up to the present has been abnormally deficient. The same remark applies to Mysore, although in the latter Province general prospects are at present fair. In Central India sufficient rainfall has been received in several districts, although as a whole the supply of moisture has been deficient. In Burma and Assam seasonable rain has fallen, and it has been fairly well distributed. Operations are proceeding without interruption, and the only damage which appears to have been done has been due to the floods. Over a good many areas some considerable fluctuations in prices have occurred, due most probably to the tardy arrival of the rains.

JOHANNESBURG EXPANDING. ALL the firms in Johannesburg which deal in building-materials have struggled hard during the past few months to satisfy the enormous demands made on them by builders and architects. As numerous contracts for future works have been concluded with these firms they can count on profitable business for some considerable time to come. In connection with this building energy there is very naturally a heavy demand for furniture and house appliances of every sort. The warerooms of many dealers in such things are quite cleared out, although large shipments were sent to South Africa the beginning of the year, and one firm alone imported 30,000 iron bedsteads from Birmingham. North American firms were not slow in securing a large quota of these orders for house fittings and furniture, partly because their goods satisfy the taste of the Johannesburgers, partly because they take care by telegraphic orders to renew punctually the rapidly sold-out supplies of their stores.

MR. M. R. JARDINE, barrister-at-law, has been acting sub-pro-tem Clerk of the Crown at Bombay, since the death of Mr. M. H. Stirling. There are several applicants for the permanent appointment.

IT has now been definitely decided to start a second Lodge of Freemasons in Simla, with Worshipful Brother Lieutenant-Colonel J. Shearer I. M. S., as the first Worshipful Master.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon opened the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition on Monday evening in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Simla Society, including the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Institute of Francehas awarded the Volney Prize of 500 francs to Colonel J. Davidson, for his "Notes on the Bashgali Kaffir Language," which was published last year by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

MR. GROVER, the smoke expert who was brought out from Home to enquire into the alleged smoke nuisance in Calcutta, has presented his report to the Government, and will return to England in about a week's time.

SIR ERNEST SATOW, who returns to his charge at Peking via Rangoon, will confer with the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma on various Burmo-Chinese matters, particularly on the outstanding dispute as to the demarcation of the Salween.

THE Viceroy received an informal visit at Simla, on Monday, from the venerable Raja of Nabha, the Foreign Secretary being present at the interview. His Highness drove from Petersfield, in his own phaeton, accompanied by his Staff, preceded by his maces-bearers, and followed by a small escort of his Lancers. Despite the infirmities of age his Highness looked well.

MR. W. BASS, of the 10th hussars, the fortunate owner of Sceptre, returned to India by the mail steamer of Friday last, and his Viceroy's Cup horse Carabine is due to arrive in the country shortly. In addition to his designs on the big Calcutta event, Mr. Bass has a pony entered for the Army Cup, and another for the Civil Service Cup; and with ordinary good luck his stable will be formidable in all three races.

THE Amir has returned from his summer quarters at Paghman to Kabul. He is said to be paying much attention to the sanitation of the city, where several cases resembling cholera have recently occurred. His Highness has given another proof of his strongly orthodox tendencies by issuing an ordinance putting a stop to all quasi-religious fairs, with the exception of Eed-al-Fitar and the Eed-ul-Zahar, on the ground that such celebrations are contrary to the spirit of the Scriptures.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrives in Calcutta on Thursday morning next from Darjeeling, and starts on Sunday night on his first rains tour. He will reach Bankipore on the following afternoon and stay there over Tuesday, the 21st. On Wednesday he will visit Hutwa, and spend the night there, returning next day to Bankipore. On Friday the party embarks on the Rhotas at Sahibgunge and starts down the river, visiting Malda, Murshidabad, Berhampur, and Plassey en route, and reaching Calcutta on Friday, the 31st.

THE Rangoon Municipality announce the issue of a loan of fifteen lakhs at 4½ per cent, to run for a period of 44 years. The issue is in the hands of the Bank of Bengale. Judging by the Rangoon 4½ per cent Municipal Debentures raised last year, the loan will be an acceptable investment to the general public: for the average rate of allotment on that occasion was Rs. 100 3-16.

THE successful running of a train between Euston and Carlisle without a stop has revived among railway men the old controversy as to the policy of working heavy loads with two engines coupled together. Some years ago the leading railway companies gave positive orders against this practice, and directed that heavy trains should be divided, each part being worked separately. Experts say that the system of duplicating traffic is largely responsible for congestion and consequent unpunctuality.

M. SANTOS DUMONT caused a sensation early by appearing in his "Santos Dumont No. IX." in the Arc de Triomphe district and by making his balloon perform all kinds of feats much to the admiration of a large crowd. The famous aeronaut then descended the Avenue de Champs Elysees, and alighted at No. 114, where he has an apartment. He left his balloon on the pavement, guarded by one of his servants, went up to his flat to drink his "cafe-au-lait," and half an hour afterwards recommenced his aerial flight, and eventually arrived safely at his premises at Neuilly, where his balloons are kept.

THE STRONG TALE.

A DAY AT HONGKONG—AND A NIGHT AT THE CLUB.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HONGKONG, MAY 5.

"O Cuckoo! shall I call thee Bird, or but a wandering voice?"—WORDSWORTH.

Once again I see the river, where the cauliflowers grew, and I'm plodding o'er the ocean, solitary, breezy, blue; air quite crisp, exhilarating, brown-sailed junks all wet with dew; atmosphere a trifle clearer, deepening to a tender hue, from the early morning's shadows when 'twas pitiless steel blue, Brings back memories of Summer, as a light wind fans your cheek and you watch the junks alabourin', elephints apilin' teak; dancing, dancing, ever dancing, lap and lope the little waves, in this zone you too make merry, Britons never shall be slaves! Gone is now the sanguous stillness, clammy, enervating heat; bills give earnest of a coolness, life is liveable and sweet; you are moved to envy people 'blatterating in the street. Green-clad mountains, islands, fountains, white surf breaking on the shore—

Smithson, interjaculating: "Chuck it, stop it; bus; no more!"

If you happen to be revisiting Hongkong after a prolonged absence, you stare, though to stare is vulgar, as the vessel's skirts sweep the long sleep stopes that leap upward to the Peak, to see how the place has grown, and you will mourn the loss of the greensward where you played the matutinal game of marbles with Yung Lu. In your absence someone has planted houses there, and cries of "Knuckle-down" are heard no more. It is customary in China to build houses upside down, beginning with the roof first and filling in the foundations when the roof-tree has taken root. But this onward march of civilisation in Hongkong has taught them that if they plant a hut it will soon become a cottage; from a cottage a house will spring, which becomes a bungalow by the summer and a palace in a year. It is the same when you traverse the narrow harbour between Green Island and Victoria, the hand of the builder is visible placing bricks above high-water-mark; his feet are down below.

The Massilia steams along at the rate of knots, a skilful steersman dodges the builders as they pop above water, and the dozens of sampans and junks and lighters and launches. Everybody in Hongking has a launch of his own; some people have a second for Sunday use. Such an one is a friend of ours who put off to meet us and swiftly carried us ashore.

Yes; it was a personal friend who came to meet us—a man known to most of you. You may not believe it, but I assure you it is true. The slackness of the Farther East is intolerable, a fact you will appreciate when I tell you that Sir Henry Blake neither sent Military Secretary nor A.-D.-C. to receive us. Nor did Swettenham when we were further South. In Swettenham's case I imagined he might be busy with more "Unaddressed Letters," and sail no more. But for Blake it is unpardonable. Someone or other said he was busy marrying his daughter. Marrying a daughter! A mere domestic occurrence to stand in the way of the discharge of an Imperial duty! Far better had he consulted the true interests of Empire by paying us that tribute which is our due! But I am somewhat inclined to the opinion that the fault, to some extent, at all events, lies with the P. and O. in having failed to warn various Colonial and Foreign Governments of our prospective movements. I am loth to believe these insults wholly intentional.

If this is your first visit and you have no occasion to keep out of the way of shopkeepers, whose bills you forgot to pay last time, let us take a walk down Fleet-street. Do you know what Lord Curzon exclaimed when he saw it? No? "Beautiful for situation is Mount Zion. Mark well her bulwarks, consider her palaces, that ye may tell it to the generation following." His Excellency was quoting the Psalms. For himself he remarked: "It will always remain a marvel to me how from a scorching rock has been evolved the Elysian graces of Hongkong." Hongkong resembles Scotland, in that it stands where it did; but it differs in this wise. Once upon a time Hongkong was a rock. It is a rock still, albeit a beautiful rock, a rock made beautiful by Taipan design together with the hand of Providence and Chinese labour. It was a veritable Alsatia, a refuge for all the rogues and ruffians of the mainland. For those rogues and ruffians I feel. The man who is accused of a crime is as often as not the man who has been offended against; not the offender. Wherefore it is quite within the limits of possibility that the Chinamen who carried their slatey blues and pigtails to Hongkong were the most pure-minded, the most virtuous, energetic, sober, righteous, and godly of all Chinamen, the most vigorous both in body and mind, and Hongkong has benefited thereby.

Hongkong, as doubtless you are unaware, is called the "Island of Fragrant Streams" for the simple reason that it has no streams except such as flow from your umbrella or the house-tops when it rains, and because they are never by any chance fragrant. No more lucid reason was ever offered for the choice of a town-name. Just in the same way I suppose are the Sanitary Inspectors of the Rumtifoo Municipality called Inspectors, because they never inspect anything but their "paisa" when they get their "Pagga," and why they always choose either perruquiers or pastry-cooks to fill vacancies. Consequently they never get scrapes with their employers individually or collectively over trifling matters, in which less highly trained minions might take an unwholesome delight.

"Doesn't the other fellow describe Hongkong for the benefit of the first time visitor, Smithson?"

"No; but I have. Listen:

The houses, large and handsome, rise tier upon tier, from the Praya at the water's edge on the various scarps that have been cut on the face of the rock only terminating with the Peak itself. (That's good.) Seen from the anchorage by day it has a striking (striking again) effect, but at night (when the rake Hesperus has donned his breeches) the numerous lights, from the straight lines of streets and roads on the lower part to the straggling and lessening bright specks mark the steep ascent until lights and stars seem to blend in unison.

"What do you think of that: Starsandstreetlampsseemtoblendinunison!"

Seems to me the passage should have been quoted rather in proof of the assertion that the accredited stranger finds no reason to complain of Taipan hospitality than as a piece of pretty landscape painting.

These little runs ashore;" these little runs ashore! They break the monotony of long days at sea—as would do if we had been long days. But they have awful effects on some people.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POPE SINKING.

A CONCLAVE AT THE VATICAN.

ANOTHER OPERATION NECESSARY.

STRENGTH SLOWLY DIMINISHING.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Pope is slowly sinking, and his mental activity which has hitherto been unimpaired is beginning to fail. The Cardinals whose offices require their attendance at the Vatican on the Pope's demise have taken up their residence there.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The pleuritic liquid is again increasing, the doctors have, therefore, decided to perform a third tapping operation on the Pope in order to ease his last moments and prevent his dying from asphyxia.

Last evening's bulletin says his Holiness' strength is diminishing slowly and continuously.

THE SOMALILAND CASUALTIES.

COST OF THE WAR.

£50,000 MONTHLY.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the casualties in Somaliland, beginning with the battle of Erigo up to the 1st instant, were seventeen British officers and seven of other ranks and 339 natives.

The cost of the war from the time the War Office undertook the operations was about £450,000 and the present cost about £50,000 monthly.

Two Companies of the Army Service Corps, with 900 and many wagons and stores, sail from Durban on the 18th instant for Berbera en route to Somaliland. This is believed to indicate elaborate preparations before active operations are resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been ordered from Aden to Somaliland on relief by the Fortress Company from Kirkee.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

CELEBRATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON JUNE 14.

The National Fete celebrations in France to-day were made the occasion of numerous cordial demonstrations in Great Britain, as also at a banquet in Sydney, where the Governor, Sir Harry Rawson, toasted the Anglo-French rapprochement which was received with enthusiasm.

RECEPTION AT THE FRENCH CONSULATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

Yesterday being the National Fete of France the French Consul-General gave an elaborate reception to the distinguished French residents in Calcutta and the prominent members of other nationalities. The house was gaily decorated, and the British and French flags shown off in relief side by side, and there was music and dancing.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRANSVAAL REVENUE.

BALANCE TO PAY THE WAR DEBT.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The estimated Revenue of the Transvaal for 1903-1904 is £4,500,000 and the expenditure £3,590,000. The balance will be devoted to the Inter-colonial Budget to meet the interest on first instalment of war debt.

THE TSAR AND THE SCOTS GREYS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL.

A HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.

The Tsar has given five hundred pounds to the memorial to be erected at Edinburgh to those of the Scots Greys who fell in South Africa, his Imperial Majesty being Colonel of the Regiment.

THE ISSUE OF WAR MEDALS.

A COMPLAINT IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Stanley, replying to a complaint, regarding the issue of war medals, said that 390,261 medals and 982,070 clasps had been distributed up to the 30th ultimo, and Government were expediting the production of others.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

THE CRIMES ACT.

The Crimes Act has been revoked in various districts of Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Roscommon, and Sligo. This is greatly welcomed in view of the approaching Royal visit.

THE EXECUTION OF DOUGAL.

CONFESSION ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Dougal, who was convicted of the murder of Miss Holland at the Moat Farm, Essex, was executed to-day. He confessed on the scaffold to being guilty.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The Coroner and his jury to-day viewed the body of Mr. C. P. Morse, a boarder at the Great Eastern Hotel. Deceased was found lying unconscious in his room on Tuesday evening, and died when being conveyed to the General Hospital.

THE TILAK CASE.

TAI MAHARAJ'S EXAMINATION.

POONA, JULY 15.

The Tilak case was resumed to-day before Mr. Clements, the Special Magistrate Tai Maharaj was recalled by the defence. Regarding the statements made by her to Messrs Brewin and Page who had been deputed by the Government to make inquiries into the case, the witness said she did not remember perfectly what she said to Mr. Page. She did not remember having told that on the 16th and 17th July she had not asked anybody's permission to leave the Wada. She did not tell him that she did not try to leave the wada on these days, and nobody had obstructed her passage out. Witness was shown her signature to several parts of Mr. Page's statement in original which she acknowledged to be hers, and said that that officer had written them, but she did not read them over. She had been questioned by Mr. Brewin and Mr. Page at Poona, by the latter prior to this at the Kolhapur court. Witness said she had latterly repeated at Poona what she previously stated at Kolhapur. After some further questions regarding the manner in which she had asked the Agent for the Sardars for an interview the witness's examination concluded. Mr. Page's statement was filed as an exhibit by the defence. The court was held at Valentine Lodge.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

In the will forgery case to-day, after two witnesses were examined for the defence and the speeches for the defence and the Crown were delivered, the Judge summed up the evidence. He considered that in a case of this nature direct evidence was not easily obtainable, and the jury would have to weigh well the probabilities and the circumstances of the case. There appeared no clear reason why the testator should have left his two daughters and other relatives unprovided and had been so distinctly grateful to the second accused for attending on him during his last illness, about which there was no evidence. The signatures on the will and another were so similar as to create suspicion. They were letter for letter and line for line the same. The Jury divided—3 for acquittal and 2 for conviction. The Judge reserved his decision.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

BANGALORE, JULY 14.

The first meeting of the Bangalore Races was held in a perfect monsoon downpour. The following were the results :—

SUBSTITUTION ARAB PLATE—Rs. 350, of which Rs. 200 goes to the second and Rs. 100 to the third horse. Distance five furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's Governor (9st. 2lbs.), Penton 1
Mr Sydenham's Syndic (8st. 12lbs.), Mir Jan... 2
Mr Moss King's King Cobweb (9st. 7lbs.), McQuade 3
Also ran Delight (9st. 10lbs.), Essex (9st. 7lbs.).

Won by two lengths. Time—1min. 12 2-5secs.

THE MACISTRE PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Capt Randall's Dr Barnardo (9st. 3lbs.), Owner. 1
Col Desaraj Ur's Red Coral (9st.), Melson..... 2
Mr Chodhury's Bouquet (9st.), Lansdown 3
Also ran :—The Gaffer (9st.), and Corree Belle (9st. 3 1-2lbs.).

Won by half a length. Time—1 min. 20 1-5secs.

PADDOCK STAKES.—Five furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's Key West (11st. 1lb.), Penton 1
Mr A Sattar's Ocean (9st. 11lbs.), Landsdown... 2
Major Harrison's Hampton Court (9st. 3lbs.), Melson 3
Also ran :—Lancer (9st. 8lbs.), Dolly (9st. 5lbs.), Freda (8st. 13lb.), and Chemisetto (8st. 10lbs.).

Won by half a length. Time—1min. 8secs.

SUBSTITUTION TRIALS—Rs. 350, of which Rs. 200 goes to the second and Rs. 100 to the third horse. A Handicap for horses. Distance half a mile.

Capt Randall's Blue Blood (9st. 9lbs.), Owner... 1
Mr Anketell Jone's Ombree (8st. 7lbs.), O'Neill. 2
Major Harrison's De Wet (9st. 4lbs.), Melson... 3
Also ran :—Redoubt (9st. 3lbs.), Star (8st. 4lbs.), Larrikin (7st. 12lbs.), and Latchkey, (7st. 3 1-2lbs.).

Won by two lengths. Time—51 3-5 secs.

PONY TRIALS.—Five furlongs.

Col Desaraj Ur's Ptarmigan (7st. 3lbs.), Melson 1
Mr Percy Fischer's Governor (7st. 8lbs.), O'Neill 2
Col. Sprot's Harefoot (9st. 8lbs.), McQuade..... 3
Also ran :—Barty (6st. 12lbs).

Won by two lengths. Time—1min. 3secs.

The Bangalore Polo Tournament commences on August 3rd and not during the race week as hitherto supposed. The Maharajah of Mysore was unable to attend the races to-day owing to fever.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel J. Spense, C. B., A.-D.-C., is now en route to India for appointment to the Command of a Second Class District.

Major A. W. S. Wingate will be retained in China as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Intelligence under the War Office.

Captain Labilliere, 2Sod Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenants Ross. 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, and Szezepanski, 33rd Punjab Infantry, have been nominated for appointment to the Military Accounts Department.

Major Roodward is promoted Second-in-Command 37th Dogras, with Major Wynch, officiating, vice Major Brown appointed Commandant of the 22nd Madras Infantry.

Six additional ambulance tongas have been shipped from India to Berbera.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE.

RETURN VISITS TO THE CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA JULY 15.

Lord Northcote, accompanied by Captain Greville, paid return visits to H. H. the Jamsaheb of Jamnagar, who is staying in H. H. the Aga Khan's palace, and to the Chief of Zanzibar, who lives on Bund Road. The visit lasted for a few minutes. The Jamsaheb left for Bombay en route to his State by the afternoon train.

HEAVY RAIN AT POONA.

LANDSLIP AT THE GHAUTS.

Heavy rain which is falling for the last few days has swollen the Mulla Mutha river very high. The Sungum steps have been submerged in water. This afternoon a landslip occurred near Palasdan station at the foot of the Ghauts which was soon cleared up. The train was delayed for nearly one hour.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

LEASE OF LAND.

The proposed lease by the Khan of Khelat of certain lands in his territory to the Government of India, which was mentioned some weeks ago as having been sent home for the approval of the Secretary of State for India, writes a Karachi correspondent, has now become an accomplished fact. It had been found that it would be to the advantage of both the Indian Government and the Khan and people of Khelat if Nasirabad Niabat and certain adjoining lands were placed under British management. The Khan having seen the benefit to his State of such an arrangement, agreed to the lease of Niabat to the British Government in perpetuity with full sovereign rights for an annual rent of Rs. 1,15,000. The payment of the rent commenced from 1st April last, the Government entering into actual possession as soon as the details regarding the establishment, etc., were settled. The Khan also leased on the same terms the tract of land known as Manjati lands for a further rent of Rs. 2,500 per annum.

Nasirabad Niabat consists of a strip of land lying along the edge of the Upper Sind frontier, and is about 500 square miles in extent. The reasons in favour of its being leased to the Indian Government are :—Surveys for the extension of Sind canals into Khelat territory have lately been carried on, and when these proposed extensions are completed it would be greatly to the advantage of the people inhabiting newly irrigated lands that the administration of the water supply should be in British hands. The Khan of Khelat himself rarely leaves his capital, entrusting all the administrative work in the outlying districts to his officials, this resulting in a great deal of oppression being exerted on cultivators using the new water supply. This will now all be changed. The cultivators will pay a fixed price for the regular water supply. It seems very doubtful at present whether the Government of India will recoup itself for the Rs. 1,15,000 rent promised to the Khan ; but irrigation works in this country are quick to bring profit, and when the whole scheme of irrigation comes in full working order, Government will probably begin to get a return on its outlay. Nasirabad Niabat will be supplied chiefly by water from the Bagari canal. A great improvement has recently been effected in the transfer of the waterhead to the fortieth mile, from which a much higher head of water can be obtained.

The Manjati lands consist of a scheme of 250 square miles to the north of Nasirabad, but it seems doubtful if this arrangement will prove as satisfactory as that in connection with Nasirabad Niabat. The land, if irrigated, would be supplied from the Utch-Rajwah canal. The Public Works Department are of opinion that the necessary extensions would not pay. The zamindars and cultivators all along the Khelat-Sind border have shown themselves most anxious to obtain irrigation for their lands, and have done everything in their power to help the survey officials to carry out the survey as rapidly and easily as possible.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

The rains appear to be as far off as ever, writes our Correspondent, and one is inclined to wonder whether something has happened that will prevent them from putting in an appearance at all. Up till now we have had one or two small showers of rain varied by an occasional dust-storm, and that is all. The clouds that mock us by hanging about the sky are too evidently not of the rain-bringing variety, and without rain everything is at a standstill.

The local Tent Club goes out once a week or so, but the meets are not very largely attended. Even Tennis is too vigorous a game for most people with the weather as it is. As the floor of the badminton shed is up, in order that a new dancing floor may be laid down, there is no badminton at present, and no immediate prospect of any.

There either have been, or are about to be, several changes in the staff of civilians in Ahmedabad. Mr. Lely goes to Kashmir on leave in a day or so, Mr. Doderet, the Collector, acting for him till the new Commissioner arrives. Mr. Robertson, I.C.S., left the other day for Simla where he takes up an appointment in the Government of India Secretariat. Mr. Allison shortly leaves for Kathiawar, a political appointment having been given to him.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadresse Pinheiros interrupted,
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted,
Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used,
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted,
Cable Sitoebondo Bandjermasin interrupted.
Bhamo route to China restored.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th July 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	7	53 p.m.	19	9
Teheran	13	2	25 p.m.	...	30
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 15th July 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	50	0	2
Karachi	0	20	0	1
Madras	0	42	0	1

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were also present : Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. James Macdonald, Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and the Secretary, Mr. Wadia.

THE FIRE AT ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Committee resumed consideration of the Commissioner's letter, dated the 16th June, 1903, requesting sanction under Section 501 of the Municipal Act to the distribution of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,0.0 among certain nurses at the Arthur Road Hospital as compensation for the loss sustained by them on account of the fire which recently broke out in the nurses' quarters at the Hospital. The Commissioner had also forwarded copy of counsel's opinion on the points raised by the committee in their resolution, dated the 24th June. The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, the Advocate-General gave his opinion as follows :—

(1) I am of opinion that the nurses can lawfully be compensated from the Municipal fund, and that the view suggested in the instructions is correct.

(2) In my opinion Section 501 is applicable to the case.

(3) Compensation is not payable when the damage sustained is not caused by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested by the Act in the Commissioner or any municipal officer or servant.

(4) The words calling for interpretation are (a) "damage" and (b) " by reason of the exercise of any of the powers." (a) The English decisions with reference to the word " damage " in similarly worded compensation sections have not been consistent, but it appears to be now settled that in order to give a right to compensation where compensation is compulsory the damage need not be such as would support an action at law (see per, Lord Esher at 24 Q. B.D., p. 331, discussing Cowper Essex vs. Acton, Local Board (14 app. Ca. 153). (b) The words " by reason of the exercise of any of the powers " must also in my opinion be construed in the widest sense. Any damage resulting from the action of the Commissioner as the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation (See Section 64 (3)) in carrying out anything authorized by the Act (as to which see Sections 61 and 63) may be lawfully compensated out of the Municipal Fund, and any damage resulting from the duly authorized action of any of his subordinates may be similarly compensated. It may be necessary, whereas under certain English statutes compensation is insisted on as a right, to specify cases which would and cases which would not fall within the statute, but it is quite unnecessary to do so where as here the compensation is only payable at the discretion of the Commissioner the only necessary enquiry being in my opinion whether the damage results from authorized action. To apply the above remarks to the present case, The action of the Commissioner in erecting the Arthur Road Hospital and employing nurses there was authorised by the provisions of Section 61 (g), and it was in the course of such employment that the nurses' property was destroyed by fire. It they had not been so employed they would not have gone with their effects to the Hospital. I think, therefore, that it may fairly be said that the damage they sustained was sustained by reason of the exercise by the Commissioner of power vested in him by the Act.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it was at his instance that counsel's opinion had been obtained on this subject. It appeared to him that the opinion placed before them was far from satisfactory and the interpretation given by the counsel was rather far fetched. Under the circumstances he would not consider himself justified in sanctioning any amount as asked for.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that sanction be given to the distribution of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 according to the damage sustained by the different nurses. He said the nurses had to live compulsorily in the quarters provided for them in the Hospital, and if by doing that they suffered any loss owing to fire or some such mishap, the Municipality was bound to compensate them for their losses.

Mr. Cuffe seconded the proposition.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said it would not be wise under ordinary circumstances to set aside an opinion given by counsel, but at the same time he must say that in the present case an inward feeling told him that the opinion before them was not convincing. The opinion was far-fetched. Had it been proved that the cause of the fire was due to carelessness or negligence on the part of any Municipal servant they would have been justified in giving compensation. But that had not been proved. The cause of the fire had not been found out. The fact that the nurses had to reside in the Hospital quarters laid no obligation on the Municipality to pay compensation. The nurses, when they were engaged, perfectly knew that they would have to live under thatched roofs. If the Municipality were to pay the nurses any compensation they would establish a precedent which would prove dangerous and costly.

Mr. S. D. Khote was also opposed to any compensation being paid to the nurses.

Dr. N. N. Katrak accepted the opinion of counsel, and asked the Committee not to go beyond it. He said they should give compensation to those who had suffered by the fire. He, however, desired that the Commissioner should scrutinize and submit the details of damages sustained by the parties concerned. He accordingly moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to submit to the Committee details of losses sustained by each of the nurses.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Dr. Dadachanji said the counsel's opinion was not a decision of the Court. They would commit a serious mistake in granting any compensation in the present cases. They knew that while cleaning Municipal drains big gangs suffered through poisonous gas and some were known to have lost their lives owing to the same cause. He asked if the Municipality had ever compensated them for that. If they made a concession in one case he was sure they would be flooded with applications for similar compensations in future.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher said that by resolving to obtain counsel's opinion, the Committee had in a way committed themselves to grant compensation. They passed their resolution with a view to grant compensation if counsel gave an opinion in the affirmative. Now that the counsel had advised that they could legally give compensation an attempt was made to back out.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said the attitude taken up by him and other members on the previous occasion was perfectly consistent. They only wanted to know if the claims of the nurses could be legally sustained ; and with that view they obtained counsel's opinion which was not convincing.

Mr. James Macdonald said on the previous occasion one or two gentlemen, who now opposed the proposition, had distinctly said that they would be delighted to vote for compensation if they could legally do so. Now that they found that there was no legal difficulty in the way they said that the opinion was not convincing.

Dr. Dadachanji said if it were proposed to compensate the nurses by raising a subscription he would readily contribute to it.

On a division five members voted for and an equal number against the proposition. The Chairman gave his casting vote against the proposition, which was therefore declared lost.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that this meant that the poor nurses would get nothing for their losses. That was scandalous.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report made by Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, regarding the Bombay water supply for the month of June was recorded :—There was a considerable improvement in the condition of the water of the three lakes as compared with the previous month. The reduction in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the Vehar and Tulsi waters was very marked, in the water of the Vehar Lake the albuminoid ammonia was reduced from 0'32 to 0'22 parts per million, and in the Tulsi water from 0'298 to 0'184 parts per million. The Tansa water continued to be of good quality.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BROACH NOTES.

RAIN came at last on the 11th instant, registering 2 inches 30 cents, writes our Correspondent. I understand this has helped to relieve the mind of the agriculturist. A fortnight ago, our small station was hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Logan, and amused by watching the feats of a company of Punjabi acrobats. The least promising looking of the party was a Punjabi lady who was amazingly clever in the way she twisted and knotted herself up into all manner of ways.

Old Broach residents will perhaps be interested to learn that our Gymkhana, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of our Collector, is practically completed. The long-felt want of a couple of good tennis courts, with a badminton shed adjoining, in a good situation has at last been supplied.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, we had an interesting ceremony at the Church of St. Matthias, when the infant daughter of our Collector and Mrs. Logan was christened by the Rev. J. H. Beck, Chaplain of Baroda.

SANITARY WORK IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution upon the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay was issued yesterday :—

In 1902 the birth-rate for the Presidency rose to 34'3, but owing to the prevalence of plague the death-rate (39'04) approached that of the famine year 1897, and deaths exceeded births by 90,039. The year was the worst on record as regards plague, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Kaira being added to the list of heavily stricken districts, though Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar still showed the highest mortality. It does not appear that the diminishing effects of famine can be the cause of the increased birth-rates in Thana and Surat, which suffered but little from famine. The attention of all Collectors should be drawn to the remarks made in paragraph 8 of the report, and they should move such Municipalities as have not already done so to adopt by-laws under Section 48 (1) (f) of Bombay Act III of 1901. But it should be borne in mind that, in the case of towns which attract large numbers of labourers who have their women in the villages, the only way to form a trustworthy opinion as to the correctness of the registration of births is to calculate the birth-rate on the female population alone. The still-born rate for Bombay City is spoken of as high, but is not given in the report or compared with the rate for 1901. The Sanitary Commissioner has not apparently made the inquiries suggested in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 3543 of 25th June 1902. He should do so and report the result without further delay. Such comparison as is made in paragraph 10 of the report between the numbers of male deaths per 100 female deaths is of no value unless account is taken of the relative strength of the male and female population. Form II shows that in Bombay City the actual death-rate among females was much higher than among males, while in Karachi and Nasik the rates for both sexes were nearly equal. The death-rate was higher than 1901 in all the registration districts except the Southern, where, though plague was rife in two districts, the public health in other respects improved. The deterioration in Gujarat and Sind was chiefly due to fevers. The high infant mortality of Bombay City requires further investigation in connection with the high rate of still-births and the relatively high mortality among women of child-bearing age. It does not seem that employment in factories can affect the matter much, for the number of women so employed is small. The high infant mortality in the City of Ahmedabad also requires investigation. The table of deaths by classes loses some of its value through the probability that in some districts where jungle tribes are found they are now mostly returned as Hindus, whereas at the Census they were placed under "other classes." Hence the death-rates for the latter head are too low, while those for Hindus are too high. The details given in paragraphs 32 to 34 are repetitions of facts that are to be found in Form No. VII. The division of the year by seasons is of little value when applied to Sind, where alone cholera was prevalent during the year. The figures in Form IX do not support the view that famine conditions had anything to do with the prevalence of fever, but rather point to its being a cold weather disease. In any case famine had little influence on Thar and Parkar and none at all on Larkhana. Plague was, as usual, at its lowest from April to August though the cold weather epidemic in Bombay City lasted to the end of April and the mortality in Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar began to rise again in July. The increase in deaths from injuries seems to be chiefly due to the cyclone at Karachi in May 1902. Inquiry should be made as to how many of the deaths from "other causes" in Bombay City were deaths of women in child-birth. It is possible that many of the deaths from "respiratory diseases," especially in Kaira and Khandesh, were really cases of pneumonic plague. Very few of the towns in the Presidency have escaped severe outbreaks of plague which have burdened many with heavy debts. It does not seem to the Governor in Council that, with the means at his disposal, more could have been done to further sanitary improvements than has been accomplished during the last seven years. Schemes for water-supply and drainage must be considered singly on their merits, but it is important that all concerned should draw up their proposals with due regard to financial possibilities. The Governor in Council cannot at present hold out any hope of any large measure of Government aid being given towards the execution of such schemes. The attention of the Collectors concerned should be drawn to the remarks made in paragraphs 83 to 95 of the report, and they should encourage the Municipalities referred to make full use of the advice and assistance of the officers of the Sanitary Department. The changes among those officers during the year, though frequent, have been unavoidable, and the Department is entitled to credit for the work it has done under such difficulties. The report of the Sanitary Board does not call for any special remarks. The Board's opportunities of usefulness will be enlarged when the draft rules circulated with Government R solution No. 7001 of 15th December 1902 come into force. The thanks of Government are again due to Lieut.-Colonel Crimmin and his staff and to the officers and departments referred to in paragraph 90 of his report, for the very satisfactory work done by the Port Health Department.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODARDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the matter was put down on the opposed list, and would not be reached till September next. The court granted an extension for two months.

RE TALUKCHAND THACKERSEY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a month's extension of the interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE ROOPCHAND GOPALJEE.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for one month.

RE MAHOMED MEHEDI THARIA TOPUN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the case was set down on the list of opposed cases. The application was granted.

RE GORDHUNDAS WAGJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order for two months. Counsel said that the insolvent had filed two suits in the High Court to recover monies due to him, and there were other outstandings to be recovered.

The Official Assignee opposed the application for an interim order.

His lordship refused to grant an interim order, but granted the insolvent leave to amend his schedule.

RE FAZALBHOY DHARAMSEY.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing till the 25th August next. His lordship granted the application.

RE RAVJEE KANJEE.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE MAHOMEDALI GULAM HOOSEIN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE S. J. TELLERY.

This matter was called on for declaration of a dividend.

Mr. Stanhope Bayley, on behalf of the Patiala Council of Regency, asked for a fortnight's postponement. Mr. Bayley said that the Council of Regency had a claim of over eight lakhs of rupees against the insolvent's estate. Their claim was disallowed by the Official Assignee, and they were now preparing to file a suit against that officer. The plaint was ready, but as the young Maharajah of Patiala was to be made a party plaintiff, the Council of Regency had applied to the Government of India for the necessary sanction.

His Lordship : When do you expect to get the sanction ?

Mr. Bayley : We expect it every moment.

Mr. Macleod, Official Assignee, objected to Mr. Bayley appearing on the ground that no warrant had been filed.

Mr. Bayley said that the Council of Regency had filed the warrant in the insolvency proceedings, and the declaration of a dividend was one of the matters arising out of the insolvency.

His lordship held that the warrant was good.

Mr. Macleod said that the whole of the stock-in-trade of the insolvent was mortgaged to the Alliance Bank of Simla, and the whole of it would have passed into the hands of the Bank had not certain creditors put him in funds. The result was that a suit was filed, which was afterwards compromised, and by which the Official Assignee saved the estate for the benefit of the creditors who had put him in motion to the amount of Rs. 1,20,000. The Council of Regency's claim was at that time disallowed by the Official Assignee, and they ought to have obtained the sanction long before this.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments, allowed the matter to stand over for a month.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Bachana Sayana ; Joseph Peter Noronha ; Jehangir Nanabhoy Gazdar ; Arthur Thomas ; Mahomed Hassan Ismail Halai ; Shaik Hakim Shaik Baku ; Grishnarao Mahadeo ; and Virjina Harkissondas Sia.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

A LADY PIANIST.

MRS. CAMPBELL IN A NEW PLAY.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

THE Selection Day at the Crystal Palace in the Handel Festival week is always the most interesting in so far as the mixture of many Handelian elements is concerned ; the chorus, which at the outset of things, took part in " Acis and Galatea," was decidedly good on the whole, although it cannot be denied that it was (though quite infrequently) weak in particular phases. Pianissimo effects are almost impossible, in connection with the work of this huge choir ; yet the chorus, " May no Rash Intruder," was really quite fine and there were times when what may be described as Handel's most spontaneous work went with a really tremendous swing even with a touch of colour in the general accomplishment. The chorus, "Wretched Lovers," was in the beginning and also in its penultimate part exceedingly good ; the opening certainly gave an indication of the tremendous tragedy which was destined to follow. Sir Walter Parratt, in the Concerto for Organ, Orchestra, and Chorus, in F, played the solo instrument very finely indeed ; rightly according to Handel's own recorded feeling on the matter, he gave to that solo instrument as much human feeling as the mere mechanism of the mediocre organ can create. We have a very definite admiration of Sir Walter Parratt's playing ; it is true that he has been accused at times of developing somewhat to orchestrally passages which demand the pure organ spirit in interpretation ; but he nearly always proves himself to be in the right, and his musicianship is undoubtedly a fine asset in these modern days, when technique must lie down with inspiration. As to the solo singer Mr. Ben Davies sang "Love in Her Eyes sits playing" amazingly well ; we wish that it were possible to be equally full of praise apropos of the work of Mr. Mills, Mr. John Coates, and Miss MacIntyre. Mme Clara Butt, however, proved once more the real splendour of her voice ; but it would be well if she remembered that her lower register, when she chooses to exaggerate it, does not make for the cause of art. The Second part of the day's proceedings (apart from Sir Walter Parratt's work) included some selections from 'Solomon," a work regarded, we fear, with but little admiration by any modern audience. Mr. Kennerley Rumford here deserves a word of praise for his vocal earnestness and sincerity ; and it has to be added that the Festival from beginning to end was, on this particular day, admirably interesting. Whether we can add the commentary that it was a great artistic success is a matter which involves the problem that encircles every Handel Festival that has ever been or ever will be at the Crystal Palace.

Miss Lottie Venne, who on Tauriday gave, as we believe, the first matinee of her life, is one of our very, very few comic actresses. And, as she proved of that few she is still one of the best. Her peculiar abilities are known to all middle-aged playgoers. Not only can she act, but her art is infectious, communicating itself to all who act with her. Ten years ago a leading actor, who had shared with her in many a triumph, declared that she had only to step on to the stage and every body's acting went up fifty per cent. Meanwhile, the class of play in which she chiefly made her name has gone out of fashion, and she has lately alternated between Sheridan and musical comedy. The pieces in which she appeared were both comediettas. "The New Regime," by Mr. Charles Brookfield, had never been given before. A wife quarrels with her husband. They agree to go their several ways. But she gets very curious to know what his way will be. He does not satisfy her curiosity. She grows very jealous, and rapidly pieces together for him a most delightful evening spent in some other lady's company. At the right moment he convinces her that she has no reason for suspicion, and the two go off together to the Savoy. She, it should be remarked, had, unknown to her husband, planned to spend the evening at the club playing bridge, an expensive pastime of which he does not approve. The comedietta is written with Mr. Brookfield's usual point and vivacity, and was admirably acted by Miss Venne and Mr. Lewis Waller. The other piece was Mrs. Hugh Bell's Time is Money, in which a man visits a lady intending to propose, but is put off it by finding that he has come away without the wherewithal to satisfy his cabman. Instead of telling the lady, and getting her to lend him the money, he resorts to all kinds of expedients to conceal his misfortune. The idea is good and natural, and although some of the developments are strained, the piece affords plenty of sport. Miss Venne was again excellent, but the woman's part is not nearly so good as is that of the man, acted by Mr. Charles Hawtrey, who kept a crowded audience on the continuous smile. Several other leading artists contributed songs and recitations, and the whole afternoon passed most pleasantly.

When next the Liberal party meet to select a leader, one might seriously commend to them the name of Mr. F. Carruthers Gould. The very interesting exhibition of drawings by that cartoonist which is open just now at the Continental Gallery, New Bond-street, indicates the possession of qualities which are far to seek, not only in the present generalship of the Opposition, but in some of its alternative forms of government. Mr. Gould is, above all things, an artist of resource ; ideas come to him freely, and he is not reduced to repeating himself and making play with spent platitudes. One is always interested to see what he will make of a situation, and the achievement, as a rule, is of the kind that maketh not ashamed. His methods, too, are exceedingly felicitous, granted that they are technically somewhat masterful—that he looks the difficulties of draughtsmanship now and then boldly in the face and passes on. Then they are animated by a cheerfulness of temperament which some of his political friends must deprecate as out of place in these terrible times, and their creator is, in fact, the only Radical who has been able to retain his humour in a period of reduced circumstances and mental depression. The exhibition is divided into two sections—fifty-one original tinted drawings for " Froissart's Modern Chronicle," published last year, and eighty-one " Westminster Cartoons " in pen-and-ink. The latter represent Mr. Gould's efforts in the cause of militant journalism, and, grouped together as they are here, the most remarkable quality is their freshness and variety. The same models are employed, of course, and often the same drapery, but there is nearly always a distinct inspiration and a synthesis which is not lost although the association of incident may have begun to fade. Mr. Gould's keenest perceptions are for pose and gesture, although it is wonderful what a single line is made to do sometimes in symbolizing expressions. The most concentrated example of his wagish talent is visible perhaps in the cartoon labelled. The Art of Taking Things Quietly, in which the stealthy, retreating paces of the clerical " robbers " are a piece of inimitable suggestion. The whole drawing conveys to the mind one of those silences that can be felt. Mr. Gould, though strenuous in conception, seldom forces his points, and in the " Froissart " series a soothing harmony of colour is joined with a contemplative irony that is always delicate and urbane. The artist gives full play in this matter to the taste for parody that often emerges in his journalistic work.

On Wednesday afternoon, at the Bechstein hall, Miss Gertrude Peppercorn gave a pianoforte recital the programme of which consisted entirely of the works of Chopin. Miss Peppercorn undoubtedly has a good technique, but her temperament is such that she should really confine herself to much more buoyant works of music than those for which Chopin made himself responsible. Miss Peppercorn, in fact, plays with, so violent a sentiment, and with so determined an attack, that the delicacy of Chopin seems to have its place in some remote background of memory. If Chopin's music is to have any effect at all, it must be played with the utmost delicacy, with a quietude of intense sentiment, and with an ultimate thoughtfulness which belongs to a characteristically delicate and refined spirit. It will easily be seen, therefore, that only one who may be called a specialist in art could fulfil all these conditions. Certainly Miss Peppercorn fulfilled few of them. She has a strong wrist and a supple

[redacted] do not by any means [illegible]. We feel ourselves some[illegible]culty in trying to explain precisely [illegible] effect of that playing seemed to be. On the whole, we fear that Chopin himself would have been the first man to complain of such robust treatment of his music, and to protest against this almost implacable attitude towards the gentle yet significant spirit of his inspiration. When Chopin would have demanded a fortissime, Miss Peppercorn gave him a double fortissimo; where he would have demanded a common piano she practically gave him a forte. We speak with some feeling, because Chopin-playing is not by any means at the present moment a lost art, and because also there is no earthly necessity for Miss Peppercorn to choose Chopin for the exploitation of her talents. The fact seemed to be that she, having committed a great deal of Chopin's music to memory, intended to prove her accomplishment by letting the public into her secret. Such an intention is not enough. To remember Chopin in every turn and twist of his writing naturally involves a great feat of memory; but to play him well implies a good deal more; and Miss Peppercorn did not exactly play him well yesterday afternoon.

Just now the theatres are doing better than they have done for some years, and it is natural that Mr. Patrick Campbell should wish to catch the market. But to produce a play when only one-fortieth of the actors have been at rehearsal for more than a few days is scarcely fair on author, actor, audience-writer, or public. But we cannot think that (The Joy of *Living*) Miss Elsie Wharton's version of Sudermann's (Es Lebe das Leben,) will ever greatly please. We have often advocated translation as against adaptation. There are cases however in which fidelity may be carried too far. This is one. Probably nearly one-half of the piece is absolutely useless to an English audience. The plot is simple and suggests three acts rather than five. You have a husband, a wife, a lover. The husband and lover are on the friendliest terms, so much so that at an election the husband retires in favour of the lover, who is duly returned. Some letters written by the wife to the lover years ago when their relations were more intimate than of late have fallen into hostile hands. The husband learns the truth. A duel or a divorce will by making things public make them worse. Solution comes with the suicide of the wife. That is the bald outline. Of course you don't catch Sudermann taking things so simply. He must "doctor" the theme into distinction must dose it with belladona till its eyes shine with an unnatural brilliancy remarked of all. His first effort in this direction is to shield the wife from the reproach of killing herself merely to suit her own convenience. She must lay down her life to save that of her lover whose great speech on the sanctity of marriage is in every one's mouth. To compass this end Sudermann furnishes the lover with a son who is never at a loss for an elevated theory of honour. Husband and lover refer the matter, discreetly veiled in unconcern, to his arbitrament. Assuming both to be men of honour the boy-preacher declares that the husband cannot be half so anxious to take the lover's life as the lover must be to part with it. So it is agreed that the lover shall do away with himself within forty-eight hours. The wife surmises as much and taking poison at table leaves the two men to bewail her loss hand-in-hand. All this may not seem very likely but playwrights are hard put to in nowadays to devise novelties and for Sudermann it may pass.

But Sudermann does not stop here. He makes the election a matter of national importance, and sends the stage with political grandees. These curious creatures, whose 'tongues" sing of State, may when acted by Germans, impress a German audience. But, acted by Englishmen, they only make an English audience feel that we are not so badly off, after all. Frankly; they bore. They should at once be sent about their business; with their expulsion the play would be relieved of a good half hour of insufferable tedium. It would not be the pleasanter or the more plausible, but it would be the less plethoric. And all tirades are deadly things, especially when worked off by characters that have no right to be there. The title is a misnomer. But the phrase was in the air, and too good to be lost. And so, the play being a play in which everybody is more or less glum, Sudermann has to justify its choice. Nothing easier. All that is needed is to propound the theory that only the dead to the world experience the joy of living. And as most of his characters are more or less decayed, what title could be more pat? It is not a good play. As drama it is immeasurably inferior to "Magda." As a shilling shocker for the gallery it cannot compare with "The Man and His Picture." And we believe that no acting, English acting at any rate, can make it other than a tiresome and disreal attempt at portraying high-class squalor. Having regard to Mrs. Campbell's admission of insufficient rehearsals, it would be ungenerous to consider the acting too closely. But we doubt if Mrs. Campbell—very warmly received on her first appearance since her tour in America—can ever extract from the character of the wife more than a few lurid and a few grammatic moments. Mr. Martin Harvey, rather hand cappel by his inches lends his interesting personality to the interpretation of the lover. And Mr. Charles Bryant and Mr. Wan Berlyn are good as the lover's towering ron and the disreputable agitator in possession of the incriminating letters.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN HONGKONG.

OME SPACIOUS STRUCTURES.

Of late, says the 'China Mail,' of June 30, builders have been extremely busy about the city and upon the hill-sides. On the Praya several handsome structures are springing up, and the grass-grown plots of a few years ago have entirely disappeared. The wet weather has interfered somewhat but notwithstanding that good progress has been made. In Praya Central no less than seven large buildings, intended for hotels, offices, stores, etc, are under construction. A six storied building is being erected opposite the Hongkong Hotel, and we gather that the upper floors will be utilised by the Hotel as bedrooms. The floors have been divided off into 75 spacious bedrooms, with bath accommodation for each room, the ground floor, which has already been almost completed, consists of six large sized rooms which will probably be used as stores. Across the roadway stands the almost completed building of the Hongkong Land Investment Company, which will be handed over to the owners by the architects in about 11 months, after a three years' contract. This building is a five storied one, and in construction is similar to the Queen's and Princes' Buildings situated a few blocks away. It is also fitted up for the use of offices, etc. Each floor, with the exception of the ground-floor, is divided into about 20 large rooms, all of them being fitted up with fire-places, etc. Some of the rooms are also designed for bedrooms, and are supplied with separate bath-rooms. Balconies, supported on marble pillars at each floor, surround the building. The right portion of the ground floor is being fitted out for the new stores of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., whilst the left, evidently intended for a gold-smith and jeweller's store, is provided with strong rooms. The additional building for the King Edward Hotel occupies the piece of land facing the hotel, and is being rapidly pushed ahead. Messrs. Leigh and Orange are architects for the latter construction and the other buildings near the premises, and Messrs. Palmer and Turner are architects for the Land Investment Co's building and the one opposite the Hongkong Hotel. Work has already been started on the site for the New Post Office, and further down near the Central Market, a large block of buildings, for the use of the natives, is being completed, whilst others are under construction.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04 ...	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1903 to 11th July 1903, by Council Bills ...	5,474,588
	By Gold ...	....
3.	Balance to be remitted from 12th July 1903 to 31st March 1904 ...	11,525,412

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE STRONG TALE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"What have you got there?"—I asked Smithson suddenly.

"Whishkyshoda" was the decidedly incoherent reply; to which he added: "Pem to the club with its prompt and spontaneous hospitality." Saw "Wotshisname" who used to be Secretary—Honery Shecletary," he corrects me, of the Tiffin Club in Bombay. The other Fliers went with him to have tea on the Peak and talk about house-rents.

Poor Smithson struck some Naval men with whom he used to lose golf-balls and break clubs in the wilds of Poli where they have alleged Gowf-links.

"Look here," said Smithson as plainly as he was able, "why do you always say 'struck,' when you mean something else?"

"Do I?"

"Yes, you know you do. Just now you said we had struck Hongkong on a phenomenally cool day. We didn't. If we had, there would be a Marine Court of Enquiry, no matter what sort of a day it was. You said, last letter, the most impressive sight we struck was a man-o'-war. We didn't. If we had, we should have been run down. And now you say I struck those Naval fellows. I emphatically deny that I struck anybody or anything. You are always striking, and are either guilty of some singularly unprovoked assaults, which are punishable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, or you are disposed to the use of slang which I abominate. It is pardonable enough in an aspirant after fame, such, for instance, as Kipling, but utterly past hope of forgiveness in a Prose-Poet of your pretensions"—a remark I need not say I treated with the contempt so gratuitous a piece of impertinence called for.

* * *

But to the Club! That splendid building whose gates are always ajar to the passing stranger and which has more newspapers and magazines than a Borah could cart away in a bhile-ghaney. ("One copy only of the 'Golden Penny' and twelve of the 'Pink Un,' Could'nt find the Sunday at Home," (interpolates Smithson).

Surely those are not sounds of revelry by night?

"Song and dance," says Smithson "'Ten thousand miles away!' Don't you hear it: We'll sail once more for England's shore, ten thousand miles away?"

Sounds like merriment; but it can't be, for here talk in the twilight on the verandah inevitably drifts to politics!

"To what?" demands the incredulous one.

"Politics" I reply.

"Politevil," said he; though I knew not what he meant, and was glad that he went below to spoil some other people's game of "Bridge."

We talked of the famine in Kwangsi and of the plague in Hongkong. Forgetful that Hongkong taught us how to deal with plague I was bolding forth as to what should be done, when a friend I had fancied far away in England brought me out of the maze by starting a discussion on the defences. (For my views see my lecture 'Five Minutes in a Tea-shop," read before the Neurotic Purdanashins in Bombay.) Unless my memory is at fault the garrison is too, and military experts have wrangled over the defences for years. Those who condemn them have memories no less liable to be wrong than the generality of people. Mark ye. In addition to her garrison and her ships on the China station, she has soldier citizens some of whom received their military training in Bombay. Moreover they have a band which is superior to none. Not a band in the service can beat it at coon songs, and it can play a cake-walk as few others can. That done, it can play the same again as an encore, and if that doesn't constitute a sufficiently strong military defence for any maritime station you may tell me what does!

Then we talked of revenue and settleme t. I cannot describe their system at all, as I was listening to the latest political story at the time somebody was endeavouring to describe the difference between a zemindar and a zamindar. But it seems to me the shortest way out of the difficulty is

"The good old rule, the simple plan:
That he shall take, who has the power,
And he shall keep—who can."

If the Chinese invade the Peak, turn 'em out of it. That is the simplest way, don't grouse about it. As to house-rents, I have no sympathy with a man who complains of his rent. In the first place "Base is the slave who pays," and in the second, the man who lives in a house he can't afford to pay for (if a too worldly landlord insists) is a stoopid whom it is grass flattery to call an owl. Still one has to pretend to sympathise with them most of sheer politeness—which really pays best in the end, and if they have to pay heavy house-rents in Hongkong, so have we in Bombay. So we shall have to until after the next mutiny when things will be altered—but considering that mutiny won't come until a Bengali Babu is Secretary of State for the Colonies, many things will happen before that.

You may smile in Hongkong or roar in Bombay, A man may smile, and smile and be a villain. The place is swarming with Chinamen. They are over-running the funicular railway and driving in motor-cars over the sides. Rich merchants and bankers are leading them funds to do it with. What's to become of ours and What's to become of our daughters? What's to be done with Kowloon? You strain at a cat and swallow enamel; you who believe in the equality of all men. Friends, Romans, Chinamen, lend me your ears. Woe unto you, woe unto you! Woe! This is no fancy picture——

"Whoever said it was?" inquires Smithson, "Keep your hair on, old chap; you'll want it in Siberia, and if Hongkong does let Chinamen go up the Peak and love its fathers and mothers instead of cursing them as you wish them, what the —— does it matter to you? Do you think the time is out of joint?

"I tell you it's no fancy picture!"

"Shurrup, there's a good fellow. You'll be all right in the morning."

P.S.—Must apologise for writing this letter.

"That's what you're paid for," says Smithson; all unconscious of a recent finding.

Must apologise for the date. The Other Fellows wrote from Singapore on May 30 and managed somehow or other to turn back the wheels of Time so as to reach Hongkong by May 5. That comes of wandering due north.

Further I wish to say that a warf is a wherf, to debilterate is to burtle; to shops is to shop and slope, i.e., to purchase without paying—choice words and measured phrases above the reach of ordinary men. The missing line I cannot supply. Teufeldrockh was a supposititious idiot, who looked through your coat at the skin which it covered, to will have a very sorry time alone with the stars. And finally that although it is not too late now, it may be soon. "Too late, too late!" It is a tragic, thrilling, terrible cry, my brethren, my brethren who have gone before. Still in comparison it is insignificant meaningless; it is nothing to these—whether applied to the Peak in Hongkong or the Peak in Derbyshire, to Kowloon, the new territory or the old—the saddest words by shore or sea.

IT AM, BUT DIDN'T OUGHTER BE!

CATTLE PROTECTION IN GUJARAT.

THE report of the Gujarat Cattle Preservation Association just issued reads as follows:—

This is the first report of the Committee of the Gujarat Cattle Preservation Association, which came into being in December 1903 under the auspices of His Excellency Lord Northcote, who conceived the idea of gathering the best of the scattered remnant, both male and female, of the famous Gujarat cattle, into a farm and so preserving the type. Lord Northcote contributed Rs. 15,000 and subsequently Rs. 9,000 more making Rs. 24,000, in all. The Farm at Ceharodi has therefore been fittingly named the "Northcote Gowshala."

His Excellency paid two visits to the Gowshalla in August 1900 and November 1902. Other contributions received amounted to Rs. 29,732-10-6, up to 31st December 1902, and presents of Dairy implements were received from the London Dairy Supply Company to the value of Rs. 450. A full list of the contributions received is placed on the table.

Appeals for help to the Bombay Panjrapole Committee and the Grain Merchants' Association have been unsuccessful.

The work of inauguration was solely Mr. Mollison's than whom there was no one better qualified. Encamped at Chharodi for months towards the end of 1900, he personally supervised grass cutting and other arrangements. He also selected the cows purchased from the Mahajan of Ahmedabad and all this in the midst of overwhelming famine and other duties.

The area of land taken up and secured under regular leases for a period of 15 years from the talukdar owners concerned amounts to 2251 acres and the annual rent payable is Rs. 1,0360 from 1st November, 1900. For these satisfactory results the thanks of the Association are due to Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The whole area of the Gowshalla is enclosed by barbed wire fencing and the buildings inside include Manager's Quarters, Rabaris' Quaters, Grass Sheds or Dutch Barns, Cow Sheds, Rooms for dairy.

There were erected under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.

The farm is well provided with water. There are two wells and two tanks. The latter were improved as Government Famine works and contain a perennial supply of good water for the cattle. On the Bandh of one of these tanks is a small house for the occupation of Inspecting Officers.

In February of 1903 the first sales of young stock born in the Gowshalla took place and up to August of that year 119 were sold for Rs. 3,778. This number included 15 bull calves and 104 castrated calves. The former were carefully selected. Five were purchased for the Mahi Kantha Agency and 10 by the Cambay Darbar. The castrated calves, all within a year old, were sold to selected cultivators. In the sale of cows the object aimed at is to preserve the pure breed calves and to castrate all the rest. It is hoped that this year as many 100 will be ready for sale realizing about Rs. 3,000. Dairying not at present carried on as the milk is reserved for the young stock.

About 60 acres of land has been brought under cultivation, fodder producing crops only being grown and consumed by the stock. As opportunity offers, the area under cultivation will be extended.

The Association are indebted to Government for help in the way of a grant—Rs. 2,000 in November of 1902 for grass taking and to the Government of India for a grant of Rs. 3,000 mainly due to the advocacy of Mr. Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture. This sum is being used in the purchase of concentrated food and fodder for the cattle. A small experimental farm has also been started from 1st April 1903 from Government funds in order to produce selected seeds of the staple crops for distribution among cultivators. All these works are carried on under the supervision of Mr. P. R. Mehta, Deputy Director of Agriculture, whose services to the Gowshalla have been invaluable.

Thanks are also accorded to Messrs. Chimanlal Nagindas and Ramanbhai Mahipatram for their Honorary services as Auditor and Legal Adviser, respectively, of the Association.

The year 1902 closed with a balance in the Treasury of Rs. 8,353-6-1. The audited balance sheets for 1900-02 are appended.

F. S. P. Lely, President.
W. Doderet, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, P. R. Mehta, Chinubhai Madhavlal, Members.

THE following is a list of subscriptions to the Gujarat Cattle Preservation Association:—

	Rs.
H E Lord Northcote ...	15,000
Ditto (Second Subscription) ...	9,000
Messrs Jehangir and Nowroji Petitpoji Vakil ...	1,500
Not Known ...	150
Anonymous ...	100
Mr A Cumine, I C S ...	300
Not Known ...	250
Sheth Calimalai Nagindas ...	1,000
Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and brothers ...	1,000
Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co. ...	1,000
Messrs Merwanjee and Sons ...	50
"A Friend" ...	100
Mr N M Wadia ...	1,000
Mr G Jacob, I C S ...	100
Lord Bishop of Bombay ...	1,000
H E the Governor's staff ...	300
Manasvi Gavasni Kunasna ...	25
Mr M H Baki ...	100
Mr J A Wadia ...	500
Mr E M Pratt, I C S ...	100
Mr K R Bomanji ...	50
The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, K C S I, I C S ...	250
Mr Behramji M Malabari ...	100
Messrs Ludha Ebrahim and Co ...	100
Mr Pirojsha M Mehta ...	500
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur ...	1,500
Mr F Goldsmith ...	50
Pant Sachiv of Bhore ...	500
Mr H O Quin I C S ...	100
Proceeds of £20 through C H Hill Esq I C S ...	747
The Hon'ble Mr. N G Chandavarkar ...	100
Messrs Dinsha B Khane and Co ...	25
Mr Madhavlal Ranchoralal ...	1,000
Messrs Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai and Jamnabhai Bhagubhai ...	1,000
Officers and Ladies Citizens of Bhore State ...	350
Mr A Lucas, I C S ...	100
Mr H H Patuck, Agent Dairy Supply Company London ...	315
The Cattle and Agricultural Exhibition Fund, Nadiad, through Sardar R B Bachardas Vihardas ...	610
Dr. Schalder Dereclay of Zurich Switzerland through Mr R Lambert ...	2,000
Sardar R B Bachardas Vihardlas ...	500
Mr Vijbhukhandas Atmaram J P Bombay ...	500
R B Ranchandra I Vyas ...	35
Mr R P Lambert ...	1,000
Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai ...	795
Through Sheth Dalpatbhai ...	Rs. 2,268
Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai ...	211 0 6
Sheth Virchand Dipchand ...	257 13 0
Sheth Dharmshi Morarji Gokalda ...	257 13 0
Naran Rajaram ...	128 14 6
Naran Purshotam ...	103 2 0
Doongrashi Bhimji ...	77 5 6
Desabhai Thakerlal ...	53 11 6
Dharsi Nanji ...	51 9 0
Kalidas Jusha ...	51 9 0
Devkaran Naran ...	25 12 6
Lalji Poonji ...	25 12 6
Thakarsi Mooljhi ...	51 9 0
Kambabhai Ramji ...	257 13 0
Mooljibhai Jethabhai ...	257 13 0
Narsibhai Tejpal ...	51 9 0
Vasanji Khemji ...	77 5 6
Lakhamsi Nathu ...	51 9 0
Haribhai Devram ...	15 7 6
Bamanji Dinshaji Petit ...	257 13 0
Total Rs. ...	2,268 12 6
The Piece Goods Merchants' Association Bombay ...	1,000
London Dairy Supply Company ...	450 in kind
Mr Chinubhai Madhavlal ...	500
Sir D M Petit through Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai ...	1,150
The Hon Sir E C K Ollivant through Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai ...	51
Through Mr R P Lambert, D S P ...	1,000
Mr Jamshedji Nasarwanji Tata ...	1,000
Contribution from the Famine Relief Funds ...	2,000
Total ...	54,212

Further contributions are invited.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAR EAST.

THE NEW VICEROY OF CANTON.

THE topic of conversation here,—certainly among Chinese—is the approach of H.E. Sham. He is taking his time between Honkong and this place. The day before yesterday was spent at the Bogue Forts, and yesterday morning he arrived at Whampoa. He is examining the fortifications and reviewing the troops. According to schedule he will arrive here to-morrow morning and about 7 a.m., proceed to the Viceroyal yamen and take over the seals of office. Great preparations have been made for his reception. Unless this scribe is very much mistaken, his term of office will prove an epoch making one. He is already a popular hero. Every friend of true reform in China should give this worthy man every possible assistance. Better one Sham than ten thousand so-called reformers. I shall watch the events of the near future with intense interest.

RESCUE OF KIDNAPPED MEN.

The Callao's efforts were not fruitless. The eight men who were kidnapped were brought back to Canton on Tuesday night. Their tale of suffering is a horrible one. Confined in a little room for more than ten days, with scant rations, chained together, without freedom to move about, threatened with death daily, sometimes hourly, unless the ransom money was speedily paid, compelled to write letters and harassed in various ways, their condition may be more easily imagined than described. But the robbers found that the net was being drawn around them too closely. Two of their number had been captured and it became known that they had revealed the hiding place of the captives. The presence of the Callao in the neighbourhood together with a band of the Viceroy's soldiers, all made the case hopeless, and so the captured men were brought out to the river and released. In connection with Consul-General McWade's efforts to rescue these men, several bands of robbers and pirates have been located in the territory that lies near the borders of Shun Tak and Heung Shan districts. The names of the leaders are in the Consulate, and it is hoped that they may soon be captured. It is high time this was done. During the last ten days a number of silk boats have been seized and piracies are nightly occurrences. Especially determined efforts are being made to secure the entire band concerned in the seizures referred to above. In the meantime the two men already captured are held prisoners by the Shun Tak District Magistrate.

RELIEF FOR KWANGSI SUFFERERS.

As soon as steam launches can be obtained another large relief expedition will leave here for Kwangsi. Rev. H. O. T. Burkwall, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will be in charge of it. A fleet of ten boats now lie off Shamin; eight of them being native junks loaded with some six thousand piculs of rice, one a Chinese torpedo boat and the other the Callao. These latter two will go with the fleet of rice boats and launches, making eighteen vessels in all. A large part of the money used in purchasing this rice has been forwarded by the "Christian Herald," a paper well known in connection with philanthropic enterprises. Consul-General McWade should be applauded for his untiring efforts to relieve the suffering in the adjoining province, for this expedition and one previously mentioned are the results largely of his personal appeals.

BUSINESS LIFE IN JAPAN.

INTERESTING BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

Our readers, says the "Kobe Chronicle" of June 11, will be aware that a somewhat remarkable case has recently been pursuing its devious way through the Yokohama Court, arising out of the firm of Messrs. Mouriyan, Heimann & Co.; but it may be doubted whether, under the piecemeal system of hearing cases which prevails in Japan, the real merits of the case have been clearly understood. Even the full text of the judgment, which is now published by the "Japan Herald," requires very careful reading before it is possible to grope a way through the maze of technicalities in a suit which was brought against Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. as principals, but also as a party the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and therefore involved two defences which incidentally differed somewhat curiously. The main facts, however, are not very complicated. Mr. Hiyoki, the administrator of the estate of Messrs Mouriyan, Heimann & Co, claimed from the representative of Messrs Samuel Samuel & Co, the sum of Y226,250 as being due to the estate in bankruptcy. The claim arose out of the camphor monopoly in Formosa nominally undertaken by Messrs Samuel Samuel & Co, but actually carried on in conjunction with seven other firms, each of which supplied one-eighth of the capital or security demanded by the Japanese Government. One of these firms was Messrs Mouriyan, Heimann & Co., and its eighth share of the capital, paid in instalments, amounted altogether to Y226,250, upon which profits were paid between July 1901 and the date the firm became bankrupt. The Administrator or Official Receiver of the estate applied to Messrs Samuel Samuel & Co. for the return of this sum, in order that it might be placed in the common fund for distribution "pro rata" among the creditors. Payment, however, was refused on grounds that it is extremely difficult to understand being advanced by business men. The defendant firm admitted that Messrs Mouriyan, Heimann & Co. contributed the sum mentioned, and that the amount was deposited in the Seventy-seventh and Formosan Bank, which gave in security Formosan public bonds, these in turn being deposited with the Formosan Government as part of the security necessary in working the camphor monopoly. They alleged, however, that as the bankruptcy firm had originally subscribed the money as a loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, it was agreed between the parties concerned that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank should be regarded as holding the right to claim the return of the security represented either by the bonds or by the money deposited in the Japanese bank mentioned. The defendants therefore endorsed the deposit notes of the Japanese banks and transfered them to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Briefly, therefore, the defence amounts to a claim that the foreign Bank was the actual owner of the one-eighth share in the security deposited in the name of Messrs. Mouriyan, Heimann and Company, and that the arrangement by which the latter firm benefited came to an end with its bankruptcy. On the other hand in the defence offered by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which became joined as a party to the suit it was denied that the money claimed by the Administrator was paid in by the bankrupt firm as its own contribution, as Messrs. Mouriyan, Heimann and Company were unable to find the necessary sum to form one-eighth of the security required to participate in the scheme, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank consented to furnish the required funds, on the understanding that Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company should hold the money in trust on their behalf, Messrs. Mouriyan, Heimann and Company being responsible if the security money should be confiscated by the Formosan Government on account of any breach of contract. Therefore, it was claimed the money really belonged to the Bank and should ultimately be returned to that institution.

The story as thus divested of its legal technicalities sets forth a somewhat remarkable transaction. Messrs. Mouriyan, Heimann & Co. desiring to join in the camphor monopoly syndicate, but having no means to do so, approched the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which consented to advance the not inconsiderable sum of yen 226,250, the only security being deposit notes which could not be cashed because Formosan bonds against the money they represented were deposited with the Formosan Government. Furthermore, there seems to have been no arrangement that the profits of the syndicate receivable by Messrs. Mouriyan, Heimann & Co. were to be transferred to the Bank, whose only benefit in the transaction seems to have been the bank rate of interest on the money advanced. Against this had to be set the possibility of the security money, or a portion thereof being confiscated on some technicality, whereupon the firm which had no money to deposit security until the Bank came to its assistance was to be responsible for the security that had disappeared. We say again that the transaction seems an extraordinary one among business men, and if the facts are correctly represented by the defence set up the Bank may henceforth fairly claim to be a benevolent association for the assistance of struggling firms. Not a few undertakings would be glad to make use of capital under the conditions set forth by the evidence in this case.

The judgment of the Court ordering the payment of the money into the fund for distribution among creditors seems justified both legally and morally. In the first place, the syndicate comes under the description of what is known in Japanese law as an "anonymous association"—that is, a syndicate where parties agree that one or more shall make a contribution for the commercial business of the other, the profits or losses to be divided. Such a syndicate is terminated by the bankruptcy either of the active or the sleeping partner, and on the termination of the contract the active member must return to the sleeping partner the amount of the contribution which he has made. In this case the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank claimed that while Messrs Mouriyan, Heimann & Co. signed the syndicate contract as sleeping partner, the real sleeping partner was the Bank. Now it would clearly be against the public interest that such a claim should be admitted as legal. The fact that Messrs. Mouriyan, Heimann & Co. formed one of the syndicate concerned in the camphor monopoly went to credit credit by those who knew the large sum which it was necessary for each participant to deposit, and it may have even induced a certain amount of trading with the firm in the belief that its credit was sound. If then upon the bankruptcy of such a firm it is possible for a third party to claim that while the firm's name was used the real owner of the capital invested is the third party in question it is clear that considerable injustice would be done to other creditors, who would find an estate believed to be considerable suddenly reduced to nothing. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank should either have joined the syndicate in its own name, or have refrained from an advance of money, practically without security to the firm which failed. Under the circumstances the defence was bound to be unsuccessful and the judgment is one that is clearly in the public interest.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

INCREASED ACTIVITY.

THE following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

PEKING, June 8.

The Russian occupation of Manchuria no longer excites the wonder of the Powers and the Russians are now doing their best to carry out their various enterprises in the district. The following reports have been received in Peking and are understood to be accurate.

The Russians are confident that Japan has no intention of going to the extremity of war and many officers have sent for their families again, although it is only a little time since they sent them back to Europe.

Russians are busily building barracks in various districts.

Russia has commenced work on the roads, etc., between Ho-o-chen and the Yalu.

Russia holds that as the soldiers in Kirin province were there before the disturbance they are not liable to be withdrawn in accordance with the Manchurian Evacuation Treaty. Russia has massed one Division in the province under a Lieut.-General. Large numbers of troops are being stationed at various strategic points in the province.

On the 19th May, 140 cart loads of arms and munitions of war and 100 cart loads of hay were forwarded from Liaoyang to Ho-o-chen.

Russia has placed two steamboats on the Liao-ho to patrol the waterway and more are to be brought from Harbin. Russia intends to take a similar step in the Yalu. It is reported that they are to check the trade carried on by junk owners.

Since the appointment of a Russian official as Superintendent of Customs at Newchwang the inspection of Japanese goods there has become very strict, and even parcels which had previously been passed without inspection are now being submitted to strict inspection.

Russia has sent a large number of coolies to the west of Hing-an. This has given rise to rumours of the construction of a railway from Haller to Coltzan.

Russia forwarded a large quantity of light rails for construction work to Hyongan, Corea, where they have been landed. Three hundred rifles were sent at the same time.

ANGLO-INDIAN WOMEN.

A LETTER FROM MRS. BENSON.

MRS. BENSON, wife of Mr. Justice Benson of Madras, writes to the "Saturday Review":—

Mrs. Steel recognises that "Truly the responsibility of writing anything about India is great" and yet does not hesitate to draw an ungenerous, condemnatory picture of all Englishwomen in India, describing their lives as spent in mere domesticity, frivolity or even purely intellectual culture," and makes them responsible for the want of mutual sympathy and union between East and West. May I after over thirty years in India, say a few words which may soften if not dispel some of these aspersions?

In the first place all missionary ladies educationists, doctors and nurses should be exempted from her condemnation. These are all living more strenuous lives by far in India than women of the same classes in England, and they bravely uphold the best traditions of their calling. The majority of Englishwomen come to India first when quite young, and in addition to learning new methods of housekeeping and undergoing the complicated experience of becoming acclimatised soon have the care of young children added to their programme. Later on when the babies have been sent home the time comes for them to look about for new work. If their lot has been in Southern India, they will have lived in several districts, each with a language as different as Spanish, Italian, Greek and Dutch, and they will have discovered that it is useless for them to attempt to learn these difficult tongues in order to have intercourse with native ladies, and that the problem can best be solved by persuading native ladies to learn the one empire tongue—English. It has frequently been the case when native ladies are invited to their houses by English ladies that not only have they been unable to speak to their hostess, but they are equally unable to converse among themselves owing to the number of languages in use. The kindest thing for rulers and ruled is to encourage among the women of India the acquirement of English, the one tongue that will serve for social intercourse all the many nationalities of India. English women are eminently practical, and they recognise the futility of spending the scanty leisure of a too short life in learning languages which can serve but little purpose.

The few educated native ladies that there are in India are making great efforts to help their ignorant sisters and their efforts invariably meet with sympathy and encouragement from English ladies. All who have lived in India know that the solution of the problem of the ultimate progress of Indian women lies almost entirely in the hands of Indian gentlemen. The few (with a few noble exceptions) are content with their wives as they are and the majority have no wish whatever that they should be educated. This is the simple, plain truth, and not until Indian men desire it is there likely to be any appreciable progress among their women, or real social intercourse between them and English-women.

Mrs. Steel sneers at the mere domesticity of the life of some Anglo-Indian women. Women of other nationalities fall to pieces in the tropics, but the colonising genius of the English race is due to their power of making home wherever they go. An English woman makes each little halting place in her ignorant Indian life an English oasis dearly artistic, and bright. Natives have often noticed and appreciated the fact. Surely it is no mean mission for Anglo-Indian women to make the hard-worked lives of their husbands bright and pleasant for them. Again—in Calcutta Bombay and Madras there are ladies interested in workshops were hundreds of poor Eurasian women are supplied with needlework and intricate accounts dealing with thousands of rupees are managed by ladies. There are needlework guilds for ladies on the lines of the late Duchess of Teaks Work Guild orphanages are supervised and schools and hospitals visited by them. The "frivolity and purely intellectual culture" objected to by Mrs. Steel are both greatly needed in India, even "frivolity" by which I include the various forms of recreation indulged in by English men and women. Be it remembered that the English in India are all more or less young, living in a land of great heat, hard work, and many tragedies, and the spirit of brightness and vigour that is kept up through all is distinctly to the credit of the race. We should indeed be badly off if many of us did not consider "in elemtual culture" a duty as well as a pleasure. Society is thrown on its own resources for recreation there are no such things as professional concerts theatres and picture galleries such as we have are marvellously well provided by the many gifted amateurs to be found among the English in India.

It is not contended that Anglo-Indian women are perfect, that there are no idle foolish or even wicked ones among them but what community on earth is free from such? Is England? It is indeed desirable that more should be done by Anglo-Indian women and Englishwomen all over the Empire in the way of self culture and work for others, but those know best will not deny that the average of intellect morality and culture among Anglo-Indian women is no less high than that of the same class in the old country. They are the same people living for a few years under other skies. They change their skies but not their nature or ideals.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomarkhadi and Dongri ...	1	2	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	3	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill ...	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamaipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	2	12
G Mahim and Worli ...	2	2	8
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	2	6
Total ...	8	11	80
Total plague deaths to date ...	262,613	214,247	
Same date last year ...	4	3	99

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A PLEASANT story is being told in Paris, having the King of England and the French painter Bonnat for its subject. It is said that Bonnat was invited to dine with the King at Windsor Castle, and noticed that only two pictures hung in the room, and both of them by French artists. One was Detaille's portrait of the King on horseback, and the other Constant's portrait of the Late Queen. "You see," said the King after dinner, "French art is well represented at Windsor." Bonnat acquiesced, but could not resist a secret feeling that French art might have been accorded a third work by a painter whose name is withheld.

Since the French Jesuits Fathers Hue and Gabet succeeded in penetrating to Lhassa, no European had ever, until recently, succeeded in setting foot within the Thibetan capital, so close has been the surveillance maintained at the frontier. At last, however, the feat has been performed a second time—by M. Zybikoff, of the Orientalists Department of St. Petersburg University, who entering Thibet disguised as a lama, and with many real lamas in his caravan, found no difficulty in penetrating to the forbidden and mysterious city. He describes the social, economic, and moral condition of the population as low, and the military organisation and equipment as beneath contempt.

Another judicial decision has been given on the subject of the papers left by Signor Crispi. By this last judgment, the Naples Court of Appeal, invests Senator Damiani, as State Commissary for the purpose, with almost absolute power as to the disposal of the documents. All the papers

PURELY PERSONAL.

If you had paid a visit to the Lobby of the House of Commons any day last week your attention would be attracted by a remarkable figure. Imagine such a head as that of Lord Eldon—one of those Judicial heads that the wig seems to be almost part of the structure, so classique—with the high cheek bones, the full mouth, the large forehead one associates with a great judge's mind—imagine such a figure with a dash of Irish good humour, and you have an idea of what the Hon. Bourke Cockran looks like. You could never mistake him for anything but a great lawyer and a great orator. The mobility of the face, and especially of the brilliant blue eyes and the full mouth, show you that he is a man accustomed to sway a multitude of men.

And so he is. There are many great orators, in the United States; it might be called almost the land of orators, and yet, by universal consent, with the consent of political foe and friend, Mr. Bourke Cockran stands at the very head of the orators of America. It is he first and the rest nowhere. Whenever he is announced to appear the biggest hall is crowded, and whenever there is a great campaign he is the first man who is looked to for the large utterance of the political creed of his friends. In one campaign he beat down the silver craze of his own party when Mr. Bryan captured the Democrats; in another campaign he helped to bring Mr. Bryan nearer than ever to success because the Republicans had, in taking possession of the Philippines, attacked Mr. Bourke Cockran's distrust of Imperialism.

Though I have known Mr. Bourke Cockran for several years I never heard him make a public speech till a week or so ago, when I heard him at a dinner given in his honour by the members of the party to which I belong. I really never have been so swept off my feet as I was by this speech of Mr Cockran. It was a marvellous combination of a great many different and almost contradictory qualities. There were bursts of eloquence long rolling passages of rhetoric that seemed to be like the hoarse surge of the sea; and then there were passages of familiar and conversational terseness that make a complicated economical problem seem as simple as a lesson in the alphabet. I thought Mr. Chamberlain's speech the other night in the House of Commons one of the most extraordinary triumphs of an orator over tremendous difficulties that I ever beheld; and yet this will show you how much I was impressed by Mr. Cockran. I thought after he had made his speech to the Irish members that if it had been delivered in the House of Commons, there would have been an end there and then of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Chamberlain's policy. I see it stated that an attempt is to be made to enlist the services of Mr. Cockran in the great campaign that is apparently going to be opened in the autumn. A duel between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bourke Cockran would certainly be one of the biggest oratorical jousts in history. May I be there to see and hear.

All her friends and the friends of her brilliant husband received with a shock of surprise and grief the announcement of Mrs. E. T. Cook's death. Few people knew that she was even ill, and she was one of the last people in the world to associate with illness or death. She was a woman of great, though restrained vivacity of mind and spirits, was a brilliant conversationalist, she wrote admirably; but, above all, was so sweet and womanly that you always thought more of her exquisite femininity than of her very bright intelligence. She belonged to a family celebrated for the sweetness and attractiveness of its womankind, as anybody can testify who has the pleasure of knowing her sister—Miss Dorothea Baird on the stage, Mrs. Harry Irving in domestic life. I offer to Mr. Cook my sincerest condolence on a calamity which of all those possible on earth is the most calamitous—the loss of a dearly loved wife, friend, and companion.

Mr. James Mactear, the eminent chemist and man of business, died quite suddenly a couple of weeks ago—so suddenly, indeed, that many people remained ignorant of his death. He was a man of such energy and "go" that it was difficult to believe that he could die at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight. His illness was of brief duration; alive, active, full of his usual bright spirits and his numberless projects one day, he was dead the next; an internal hæmorrhage struck him down, and after twenty-four hours of unconsciousness he was no more. He was equally popular and respected in the City and in Society. For years a partner in the great firm of Sir Charles Tennant in Glasgow, he came to London some years ago, started as a specialist in chemical and other enterprises and was respected universally for his ability and integrity. His popular wife has received innumerable letters of condolence in her dreadful bereavement.

Two other deaths I must mention in a week that has been singularly destructive of valuable lives. Mr. Stephen Williamson was somewhat forgotten at Westminster—for he retired from Parliament some years ago; but he was never out of the sight either of Liverpool or Scotland; for he was one of those generous Scotchmen who take a pleasure in using large means for the relief of suffering. Shrewd, cautious, astute in business, he was, outside of that domain, one of the most open-handed, and generous of men. He built up a big business in shipping, and he had a fine family of sons who take his place, and control a world-wide enterprise. His widow, a woman of great abilities, social and intellectual, is the daughter of the late Dr. Chalmers, the celebrated preacher.

Sir Joseph Wilkinson was one of the most typical John Bulls you could see. He must have been some six foot two high; he had immense broad shoulders, and a physique generally that made him stand out in relief wherever he went as a specimen of the robust English giant. His face was also the typically English combination of shrewdness, strength, and geniality. There was something about him that seemed to make it appropriate that he should be the controlling genius of the greatest of English railroads. Strong, if need be, stern, but always considerate and good-humoured, he was very popular with the vast Army of employes of whom he was the commander in-chief. Of this I find a pathetic proof in the little fact that the pall-bearers of his remains were the oldest guards on the Great Western line. This giant was laid low at fifty-eight by that horrible malady, peritonitis; and he looked a man who could have butted one of his own locomotives and not been hurt.

Near the Mall, Kensington, dwells M. Chedomille Mijatovich, Servian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, and naturally a figure of especial interest at the present juncture. He is a man of middle height, broad-shouldered, with a massive, square-hewn head, well covered with iron-grey hair, bulging forehead, deep-set, kindly brown eyes, a big square beard, and the quietest of manners. He speaks English, as he does many other languages, perfectly, if perhaps with a slight Teutonic accent, for he was educated in Germany.

M. Mijatovich may be said to have drifted into diplomacy, for as a young man he had no thought of taking to it, being mainly interested in political economy, of which he was professor at the High College of Belgrade. Then, urged on by his friends, he embarked on the troubled waters of Servian political life as Minister of Finance. According to himself he was not a success as a financier, or perhaps one had better say as "Minister of Finance," for the terms are not always synonymous. However, an ardent Progressive, he introduced many reforms, and his writings on political economy and finance are standard works in Servia. In 1869, his first diplomatic mission—to Count Andrassy—was entrusted to him, and two years later he came to London and represented his native country at the Black Sea Conference.

With nearly forty years of political and diplomatic life to deal with, one can but pick out an incident here and there. The three things in his career M. Mijatovich is proudest of are: first, the peace he negotiated between Servia and Bulgaria in 86; secondly, his translation into Servian of "The Pilgrim's Progress," and thirdly and lastly, his work as Servian Delegate at the Hague Peace Conference. It is a little strange to reflect that among the delegates were Colonel Maschin and another of the conspirators.

The death of Mr. Hurleston Leche, of Carden Park, near Chester, recalls the interesting fact that the Leches were in ancient times the owners of Chatsworth. On the porch of Edensor Church at Chatsworth is still to be seen a shield bearing the arms of Leche, and family tradition points to an intimate connection between the Black Prince and the Leches of those days. It was during the reign of Henry IV. that Carden became the home of the family. The late proprietor was a typical squire of the fine old English type. He was a strong Churchman and a Conservative, and as a magistrate he was a terror to evil-doers.

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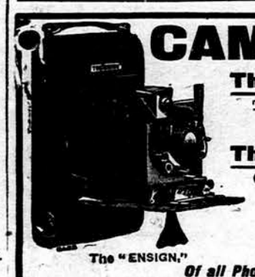

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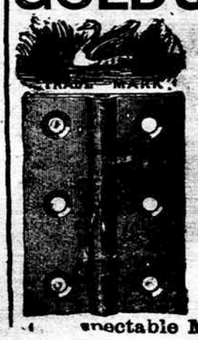

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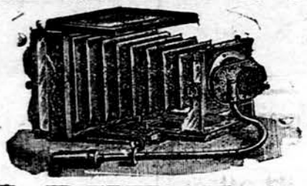

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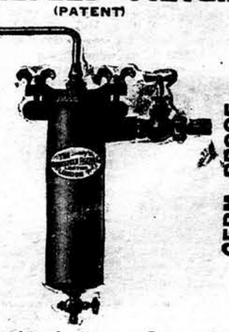

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